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TOLD AT THE TOLLGATE

"Otterbein pike? Yes, this is the last of the toll roads;
Leastwise, I reckon, this is the last in the county.
My man, he tended the gate; and now I'm his widder;
While, p'raps, 'twixt the wind and the sun,
I'm not likely to change my condition.

"Keep to the right till you see the slim spire, 'n' the steeple,
That's the Methydis' church; thar the road splits,
An' a by-cut runs off to the branch,
Which meanders along thro' the willers.

"Not much of a stream, but there's times
When that branch is a boomer; sich as it was
'Long at the close of the Winter, an' Benson's gal
'Loped down this pike, Pete Nesbit lashin' the hosses!

"Open'd the gate like a flash, as I see they're in some of a hurry;
Screamed to 'em loud to keep the main pike
As the branch it was high and rampagious—
Hoping they'd heered an' would heed it—then
Slammed shut the gate an' padlocked it;

"Up, up the pike from the seat, licketty cut, came Joe Benson—
Long 'fore I saw him I heered him, swearin' an' trouncin' his hosses,
Pulled up here at the gate, his red eyes a-rollin' in fury,
While his face—that looked like a blue appliplexy.

"'Which road did they take?' So he says, 'an'
'I'll give you my stock in the pike.'
'Take the cut by the branch, Mister Benson'—
An' went in the house mighty trembly.

* * * * * * *

"'Drownded?' not him; but he lost the best one of his hosses;
While down to the 'Squire's, all fixed with a license,
Pete Nesbit had married his darter!
Mad? Benson mad? Well, that's the strange part of the story.

"'Tilda,' says he—that's his darter, 'Tilda,' you're jest like your mother.
We 'loped away from her daddy, an' so I suppose
It reely must run in the fambly.' Mad at me?
Not at all. Sent the wrong road, an' he laughed—
'Benson's stock goes all the same to the widder.'

* * * * * * *

"He-he! An' what do ye 'spose he says now?—
An' his wife died only in June—
Well, I'm a lone widder, you see,
An' his offer is—well, I'm considerin'."
—Indianapolis News.

TILL DEATH US PART.

Till death us part,
So speaks the heart,
When each to each repeats the words of doom;
Through blessing and through curse,
For better and for worse,
We will be one till that dread hour shall come.

Life with its myriad grasp
Our yearning soul shall clasp,
Aye, ceaseless love and still expectant wonder;
In bonds that shall endure,
Indissolubly sure,
Till God in death shall part our paths asunder.

Till death us join,
O voice yet more divine!
That to the broken heart breathes hope sublime
Through lone hours,
And shattered powers,
We still are one, despite of change and time.
Death, with his healing hand,
Shall once more knit the band,
Which needs but one link which none may sever,
Till, through the Only Good,
Heard, felt and understood,
Our life in God shall make us one forever.
—Dean Stanley.

NOVELTY IN HAIR CURLERS

This new conception in hair curlers was probably originally the idea of a woman long wearied by holding the old-style curling irons while dressing her hair, a tiresome operation at all times, but particularly so on sultry summer days, making but one curl at a time, and once in a while burning the forehead or scorching the hair by having the iron

too hot. The inventor claims that three of these new irons will dress the hair in less than one-fourth of the time required by the ordinary method, and with none of the physical strain caused by holding the arm elevated to support the curler until its work is accomplished. It comprises a metallic tube, with a spring tongue on one side and a wire bale pivoted near the handle and swinging around the end of the iron. To use the device the bale is turned back on the handle and the iron heated in the usual way. Then the ends of the hair are inserted beneath the spring tongue and the locks are wound by rotating the iron. Afterward the bale is forced over the end of the iron, thus holding the hair tightly against the hot iron and preventing it from unwinding. The main feature, and probably the one which will be most appreciated, is the fact that the curler does not have to be held while in use. The patentee is H. J. Rumrille, of Camden, N. J.

Hunting With Trained Wolves.

Bert Decker, a young sportsman of Tuscola, Ill., has succeeded in taming two wolves, and they are very valuable as hunters. He captured them when young, raised them as "kittens," and now, though as large as shepherd dogs, they are quite tame and playful. Decker says the wolves can outrun dogs on the hunt, and are very long-winded. Their favorite way of catching a rabbit is to run alongside of him, put their nose underneath Mr. Cottontail and throw him ten or twelve feet in the air, catching him in their mouth, as he falls. The wolves always return to their master when called. Decker's success has caused other sportsmen to undertake the training of wolves to supplant dogs in hunting, and it is probable that wolves will find a place in future kennels.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Croker Interview.

"So you are out of politics for good," said the friend.

"Well," said the ex-boss, "that is the way my enemies express it; for the good of politics."—Washington Star.

Pacification of the Philippines.

"We have been three years and a half in the Philippines," said a distinguished member of the bar of Philadelphia to me, writes Talcott Williams from Washington to the Philadelphia Press, from which the accompanying map is taken, "and there are no parts of the island where an American is safe away from a military post." This is a general impression. It is based on a long series of dispatches recording attacks on outposts at various points which ignorance of the Philippines distributes over the archipelago, when they have in fact for months passed covered a small area. For information as to the area of safety for Americans in the Philippines I was referred by the secretary of war to Colonel Clarence E. Edwards, chief of the Insular Division of the war department. I asked him to indicate on a map the regions he held to-day safe for Americans, civilians, called on any errand to the islands. "What I am after," said I, "is to show what parts of the Philippines an American can go about in with a walking stick."

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
Area in white—Peaceful and safe for Americans.
Districts in black—Unsafe for Americans, because of resistance.
Districts bounded by black lines—Unsafe for Americans because of savage tribes (Ladrones or Moros).

The result is this map. The inhabited districts are of three classes. Two areas in black are in open resistance. On the island of Luzon there are the two provinces of Batangas and Laguna, both in an unsafe condition. These are indicated by black. To these, as is noted below, Judge Taft added the northern part of Tagalas, a space indicated by shading. Samar is the other region in active resistance. Fighting has ceased in both regions. Both are covered with military posts. In either twenty-five or thirty soldiers can go anywhere. These are the only areas where organized resistance exists.

The second class of territory unsafe to Americans is so because of the simi-savage character of the inhabitants. In the center of northern Luzon is a mountainous area still inhabited by savage Negrito head-hunting tribes. These are to be found in Bontoc, Lepanto and Neuva Viscaya. They do not cover all these provinces. But they render them unsafe, just as parts of our western territories are unsafe. Mindoro is unsafe in a similar fashion because of its Moro population. American sovereignty is recognized and accepted as in the Luzon area. These savage tribes and Moros are "friendly," but they are unsafe for a single man with a walking stick, as such tribes are the world over. So in Negros, the mountain ridges in the center are infested with robber bands, "Ladrones," which make the interior risky. In Mindanao there is a disturbed district about Laguna de Lanao, part in the region under civil government east of the black boundary line and part in the Moro region, west of this boundary. In this Moro region, where Spaniards never went, soldiers move freely, but unarmed civilians could not go, not because of resistance, but because of the savage character of the tribes.

Judge Taft, when this map was submitted, wrote of it: "The only insurrecto districts are Batangas, Laguna, the northern part of Tagalas and Samar. There are Ladrone bands in the interior of Negros, but not insurrectos. Lapanto and Bontoc marked in northern Luzon are neither insurrecto—nor are they disturbed in any way." This, it will be seen, agrees with the insular division of the war department.

Collateral evidence exists in the 1,100 schools with American teachers, men and women, scattered over the archipelago. There are women teaching in northern Luzon at a distance from any military post. There are isolated American teachers in Panay. They are to be found on Masbate. Some, apart from any port, are to be found in South Luzon. One is alone, miles from relief, on Cuyo. These schools dot the islands. Many are at military posts. Many are not. Among the latter are women. No American authority would venture thus to expose American women unless the area was deemed safe.

In short, the Philippines are to-day as safe for ordinary travel and residence for Americans as any oriental tropical semi-Malay country can be, except in the regions of resistance, black and regions of savagery, rimmed with black in the map above.

ABBREVIATED WIT.

Church—I see the New Yorkers are losing many of their old traditions.
Gotham—Yes; but they are hanging on to one thing.
"What's that?"
"The straps in the street cars."—Yonkers Statesman.

Rusty—Where'd ye git de quarter?
Dusty—I struck up an acquaintance wid a trained dog wot was goin' to the bakery fer two bits worth of bread.—Indianapolis Sun.

"Dickie, when you divided those five caramels with your little sister, did you give her three?"
"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even—so I ate one fore I began to divide."—What-to-Eat.

Patience—What lovely hats she wears!
Patrice—Yes; you know her husband is a landscape gardner, and he designs them.—Yonkers' Statesman.

"Please, sir," began the beggar, "would you give a poor man a dime? I can't get work at my trade, and——"
"Why," stormed the prosperous-looking pedestrian, "I just gave you a dime at the other corner! What is your trade, anyway?"
"I know you gave me that dime, sir," said the beggar, "but you see, I am a retoucher by profession."—Baltimore American.

"I am building," the pensive maiden said,
"A castle in the air."
"And what is the corner stone?" he asked.
She answered, "A solitaire."
—Smart Set.

"How did you enjoy the play last night?"
"Oh! it was just divine—I never cried so much in my life."—Brooklyn Life.

He (desperately)—I have proposed to you fifteen times. This is the last, and in the words of the auctioneer, "Going at two dollars! Going, going! Who'll make it two-fifty?"
She (involuntarily)—Oh, George! if you will make it "two-forty-eight" I'll say yes.—Judge

The Star Witness.

The oppossum is said to have mysteriously disappeared in Florida. Before giving up the mystery as unfathomable it might be well to place the Florida colored man on the witness stand.—Kansas City Journal.

HAIDA FEAST DISH.

The Jesup North Pacific expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to collect material illustrating the life and customs of the Northwest Coast Indians, has brought back many strange and curious objects. One of the most striking of these has just been placed on exhibition. It is the largest ceremonial feast dish ever

collected, and belongs to the Haida tribe. Nearly all of their domestic dishes and trays are made of wood.

The one shown is eight feet long, four feet wide and three feet deep. It is scooped out of a solid block of cedar, which grows to immense size in the Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C., and the Prince of Wales Islands, in Alaska, where they live. The interior of the dish is sufficient to hold two barrels of flour. It was constructed for use at the great potlatch feast.—New York Herald.

Easily Gratified.

It was evident that he was fascinated.
"I would like to see more of that girl," "Well," retorted the social cynic, "why don't you look her up in her box at the opera some night?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER VI.—A MESS OF POTTAGE.

A human heart as deep and as dark as a well, containing God alone knew what passions; a form superb, a manner lofty, a face as composed as a Van Dyke portrait, an eye as unresponsive as glass; finally, a mind of vast and sluggish power seldom stirred; such were the characteristics of Captain Henry Sotheran.

He was a man of cool, persistent force, gaining his desires by dint of willing them, bending to his own the small, good-natured minds surrounding him—a Caesar in little, a Cromwell of a social set. He was so strong that he might rise where he pleased, but the height of his desires was ease, wine, money in a word, unworthiness. He had the powers common to great men—purpose, will, ability to scheme and execute. They were dormant; but, like the muscles of a lazy giant, they were unimpaired by sleep, ready at a call to do their work.

So satisfied was he with his life that to move in high society, and to have money for his pleasures, were almost enough for him. One other thing, however, the nature in him craved; respect, that is, deepened by a suggestion of mystery and dread. He was cruel, not upon impulse, but by a cold scorn of weakness. Whoever irritated him he turned contemptuously to punish, but not as one who kills a snake. Rather it was like the reptile's own sneering destructiveness. By his exploits with duelling sword or pistol he gained the glamour he desired; by aloofness he deepened the spell. Men were deferential to him, cautious of expression, willing to contend for his good will. Women were fascinated by his manner, his few words, and the respect that was paid him.

There are episodes in our lives which we would gladly forget—deeds, words, even thoughts. Time does not weaken the memory of them; recollections persist in returning, bringing to the good man humiliation, to the bad or weak, anger. One such there was in Captain Sotheran's life—one complete failure, his blackest act, foiled by Frank Ellery. The thought of it roused not a blush, but fury. He had no care of the stain of it, but he fumed that he had been checked and wounded by a creature that he despised. No one before had so much as scratched him; no one had even looked into his eyes with contempt; he had never inspired anything but alarm. For these things he hated the woodsman, and for this in addition; that instant of fear before the sword cut him. That was almost the worst of it all; he could not forget it. It recurred in his dreams—an awful moment, with a white indefinite face threatening an impending stroke, and in his own heart horror. No memory of pleasure could obliterate that shame.

The moment on the Common when he saw Frank pass by with Alice, when he knew his friends to be studying him curiously had been bitter. But there was more than the shame of being openly supplanted, more than mere personal rebuff, for then he realized how much he cared. At the sight of Alice, rosy and pure, somewhere within him began a trobbing, the sudden pulsing of a new force—his heart. From that instant up to the terrible end of his life, he was ruled by a new passion—love.

Real love, tortured, misshapen, perverted, in awful passion, without warning seized and ruled him. It added itself to the brain's powers; it quickened and stimulated them; it breathed malevolence and demanded action; it instantly doubled his forces. The giant in him awoke, glaring about for a weapon. Accident, in the shape of Gen. Gage with his commission of corruption, put the weapon within reach. Sothern seized it and began at once upon his course.

That day at noon in one of those taverns whose cautious proprietors kept the dividing line between Whig and Tory Dr. Church sat down to his dinner. He was away from his usual haunts; he had a desire to be alone, to consider his liabilities and appraise his assets. He ordered "anything," he ate indifferently, but he drank with judgment, and made note that good wine was to be had even in that place.

He looked up from his brooding when a tall figure loomed above him, the glint of scarlet and brass from which first attracted his eyes. The face, a long and strong one, was familiar. He heard himself addressed, and the doctor searched his memory for their last meeting. "Oh, yes," he said; "you are Captain Sotheran.

"Landlord," said the captain, "a bottle of the doctor's wine. 'Tis sure to be your best. Nay, no food, I have dined. Doctor," he went on, as the landlord departed, "you have not sought me, as I hoped."

"In truth," said the doctor, "I had forgotten. I am so busy, d'ye know. I'm sometimes absent-minded. Sit down, pray, captain."

It was a delicate assumption of ease with which the captain seated himself. The weary doctor did not see the keen looks which shot at him, noting his careless dress, his hair disturbed as if by hands in thought, and the circles at his eyes. "This man is mine," the captain thought.

Aloud he said: "I never supposed that you were allowed to be alone. Where is the following of Whigs? You have escaped them?"

"Ay," said the doctor, forcing himself to attention. "One must have privacy."

"That is well for me," answered the captain, because——" and he tapped his pocket.

"There was an I. O. U., was there not?" asked the doctor. To himself he thought, "Were it the only one!"

"A little one," said the captain. "A few minutes only are enough to make it change hands."

"My dear captain," answered the doctor, "I am a careless man, and have not so much money by me."

"You mistake me," returned the officer. "I am not the man to press for payment. I merely thought there must be cards here."

"Oh!" said the doctor. A smile came and his eyes twinkled. "Forgive me if I misunderstood. Landlord!" he cried, then turned to the captain again. "I have not held a hand for two days. Landlord, a pack of cards."

Then he paused. "But unless you lend," he said, "or credit me, I cannot meet you, Captain, let me remind you of an episode in history. When the Dutch fought the English a century ago in a certain great fight upon the sea the powder of the Hollanders failed. Their admiral sent to the English a message that they would prove themselves not beaten if only they might buy more powder. The English replied—can you guess?"

The captain drew his purse from his pocket. "That a fair fight to a finish is worth two victories gained by other means. Such must have any Englishman have said." He began to laugh and extended the purse. "Here, my Dutch friend."

"Veertig pond," cried the doctor, "can you lend so much? Eh, but the purse is heavy."

"There are a hundred guineas," said the captain.

"Divide them evenly," challenged Church. "If at the end of the half hour I have not them all, and the I. O. U. as well, then I will believe in your luck."

"Agreed," responded the Englishman. "But if I win?"

"Then the devil is with you—and against me," the doctor added to himself. The contemplation was not pleasant.

Nor was it pleasant to watch, as the half hour passed, the gradual reassembling of the coins at the captain's side. Little gain by little gain, Sothern won; occasionally reserves did not change the course of the game, but merely delayed the end. Sothern was a masterful player: the doctor was hasty and venturesome. These facts more than the captain's luck caused him to win. Finally the doctor threw himself back in his chair. "There," he said.

He had nothing left. This last chance of aid had slipped away like the others, leaving him once more worse off than before. Fifty guineas deeper in debt; his creditors pressing more every day; the end in sight—it was a hard physic to take. He looked longingly at the coins on the table, a golden heap, which Sotheran pushed out into the center and then daintily stirred with his finger—a clinking, shining, tempting head.

"Why, do you do that?" Dr. Church demanded querulously.

The captain did not look up from his pastime. "Are they not fine?" he asked. "Is there anything finer in this world?" He took a dozen of the coins and let them slip back slowly through his fingers.

The doctor made no answer.

"So yellow," murmured the captain. "So bright and clean. What would not a man give for all of these?"

A groan forced itself from the doctor's breast. "More than you know."

Sotheran looked up quickly. "Eh, my dear Dr. Church, you don't mean to say that the trifling loss is anything to you? The others' haggard face and longing eyes were a delight; but the captain's tones expressed depths of comprehension and sympathy.

The doctor withdrew his eyes unwillingly from the money. "Trifling loss!" he repeated. He felt the impulse to confide, to unlock his breast. "Sir, if you only knew——" He checked himself and gestured eagerly toward the money. "Could you but lend me that!" he cried.

"I cannot lend it," answered the captain.

The doctor drew himself together, passing a hand across his face. "Excuse me," he said, confusedly, but abruptly added, with irritation: "Then put the money out of my sight."

"Let it stay," answered the Englishman, smoothly. "Let it stay a moment." He began again to stir the coins with his finger, looking in the American's face. "My dear sir, I am very sorry."

"'Tis nothing," replied the doctor, with an effort. "Only a tradesman who demands to be paid to-morrow. Never mind."

"I should be glad to lend," said the captain. "But unfortunately—however, I can find one to do so, if you desire."

"Never mind," repeated the doctor.

"He would lend it," continued the captain, slowly, the chink of the coins audible between his words. "He might even—give it."

"Give it?" demanded the other.

The captain met his eye. "He is a good friend to all who love him," he said, "and one whom all should love. He wishes to be friends with all Bostonians; will show favor to those who deserve it. Yes, he will give the very money—on conditions."

The pause that followed was terrible. The captain saw a flush come out on the other's face; the doctor put both hands on the table as if to rise. Then he sank down, looked the officer full in the face and, with mouth half open, gazed at him, startled. For some seconds he looked, then dropped his head on his breast.

"On conditions," repeated the captain, softly. "You understand?"

The doctor moved his head for a yes, but said nothing.

Then the captain waited in suspense. He had come quickly to his point, perhaps too quickly. It depended now on the doctor's circumstances, how closely he was pressed, and for what sums. He drew from his pocket another heavy purse and poured its contents on the heap already on the table. At the sound, the doctor looked up and the captain read his countenance.

The landlord was approaching. "There, doctor," said the captain, briskly, "is what I owe. You have won it all except the I O U, which we will play for as often as you wish."

"Anything more, gentlemen?" asked the landlord.

"Nothing," replied the captain. "I hope to be here again—will you charge my bottle to me? Captain Sotheran of the Fourth." The landlord withdrew.

The doctor had not looked up. The captain took his hat and stood for a moment close to him. "Shall we meet again in a week?" he asked.

"Tell me," inquired the doctor, hoarsely, "exactly what you mean."

"Adams, Hancock, Warren. These in any case. Whomever else you can." But certain evidence, you understand. Their own writing."

"Yes," whispered the doctor.

Sotheran bent to him. "Listen," he said, and there was a ring, not of gold, but of steel in his voice. "This also. There is a fellow, Frank Ellery, lately come to life. You know him?"

"Yes."

"He must be included also."

"Very well."

"Good day, then," said the captain, brightly, for any listening ear. "We shall meet here again, shall we not?" He went to the door, but glanced back as he closed it. The doctor was extending his hand to the money on the table.

CHAPTER VII—A NEW ALLIANCE.

To carry a jaunty front; to live as well as the best in the town, and to be, among his political associates, admired and trusted, had long been the aims of Dr. Benjamin Church. The first was natural to him; the last he had won by his address and tact; but the second he had bought dear.

Equipped with the best education the colony could afford, his training finished in London hospitals, the doctor stood high in his profession. But with a desire for expression, a clever pen and a talent for verse, he was not the man to keep himself from the public eye. He early saw the popular side and willingly embraced it. For the sake of his professional standing (since a Whig would as soon employ a Tory lawyer as Tory doctor), it was wise to go with the majority, and the admiration of the many was dearer to Church's heart than the friendship of the few. He won the fourth place in public esteem; the members of the caucuses gave oath at each meeting to reveal their deliberations to none but Adams, Warren, Hancock and Church. Able to steer with the wind for a number of years, he enjoyed himself to his heart's content.

But sailing, even on a summer sea, is not always smooth, and the winter of colonial politics was approaching. The doctor found himself in troubled waters, with contrary winds. His extravagant life had led him deep into debt. Gaming, his favorite amusement, almost a passion, turned suddenly against him. He trusted to it to bring him out of debt; it failed, and thrust him deeper. The time came when he was very closely pressed.

Capt. Sotheran came to him at the right moment. Fortune acted as with a set purpose; the final loss at cards was the last straw. The doctor sold himself in the way that pleased him most. His stunted, worn-out conscience was no bar. But now that he had surrendered himself, the dread of discovery—not his own shame, but public disgrace. He shrank at the thought of the finger of scorn; he used every endeavor to shield himself. His idea was to earn his pay while saving his reputation—a delicate, juggling task, to contemplate which drove him to the bottle or the gaming table—or both together.

Therefore it was not strange that at the end of a week he was in search of Capt. Sotheran. He met him walking in the street alone, and joined him with the outward flourishes and gestures from which any looker on could see their acquaintance was merely ceremonious. But between the words of formal greeting he thrust in other sentences: "I have some thing for you. And I need money. This place is too public; will you go with me to the tavern?"

As they went on they met on a narrow side street a lean, tall man, with threadbare coat unbrushed, and with apprehensive aspect. His eyes were shifting quickly, and as he passed he made no response to the doctor's greeting of "Good day, Mr. Ellery."

"Ellery?" asked Sotheran, halting. "Did you call him Ellery?"

"Aye," answered the doctor. "Thomas Ellery, the upstart—your friend."

"Turn back," said the captain quickly. "You shall introduce me."

But Mr. Ellery, after bowing and smiling mechanically, begged to be excused. "I am not well," he said. "My old complaint. You must pardon me."

"He is quite spiritless," whispered Church to Sotheran, as Mr. Ellery started on.

"By your leave," answered Sotheran. "I will inspirit him. Wait here a minute, good doctor, while I have a word with him."

He caught up with Mr. Ellery, and walked by his side. "Sir," he said, "although of such brief acquaintance, I wish to recommend myself to you."

"I will remember you," replied Mr. Ellery.

"Nay," said the captain, studying the wrinkled face; "but you have not yet observed me, nor can you repeat my name."

"I pray you," begged Ellery, hurrying on, "let me go."

"Let me speak," replied Sotheran, keeping pace with him. "I will not delay you. I wish to speak of your nephew."

"Which?"

"The older, Frank."

"Well, say quickly."

"I am his friend."

Mr. Ellery cried out suddenly: "I will nothing to do with you."

"Such a friend," continued Sotheran, "that I wish he were in the harbor, that I would put him there again."

He finished with a sudden snarl of hate. Mr. Ellery stopped, and stood staring at him.

"Now look at me," said Sotheran. "Remember my face. Shall we not be friends? We can serve each other. We have the same purpose, you and I."

Mr. Ellery put a trembling hand on Sotheran's arm. "Your name?" he asked, huskily.

"Sotheran of the Fourth," he replied. "Courage, sir. You are not alone. I will wait upon you. We shall see what we can do together, eh?"

"Yes, come and see me," agreed Mr. Ellery. "No, he rarely be there. Let me come and see you." When and where?"

"Soon," answered Sotheran. "Soon—I will let you know. Meanwhile remember me. Good day."

"Sotheran of the Fourth," repeated Mr. Ellery and stood looking after him.

"Well," said Dr. Church, as the captain rejoined him, "whether or not you have put spirit into the old fellow, he is changed."

They went again to their former place of meeting, called for cards and wine, and presently money and a folded paper changed places. After a proper interval warm with his wine and satisfied, the doctor rose. "Do you stay here?" he asked, seeing that the other did not move.

"Yes, I wait," said Sotheran. "I expect my servant. Good day."

The captain remained after the other had departed; he sipped his wine and drummed on the table with his fingers. He thought, and his powerful face displayed unusual traces of his feelings, as in his dusky corner he felt himself free from observation. Ideas were coming to him, his plans were moving forward, and he saw in the future not merely success but triumph. It was not long, however, before Tabb entered the room and stood at attention before him.

"Well, Tabb?" asked the captain.

"Nothing new to-day, sir. Christine says Mr. Ellery has not been to call on Miss Tudor for two days."

Sotheran drummed again on the table. "Does he still give you the cold shivers when you pass him on the street?"

Tabb's military aspect took on more individuality. "Yes," he answered.

"Especially when you remember," added his master, "that a word from him——"

"Don't, sir," begged Tabb, raising his hands. "I can't bear to think of it. Everybody hates us, turning us out of the regiment—it's too horrid."

"Well," murmured his master, slowly, "perhaps you'd be willing to do something to preserve it?"

"You won't ask me to tackle him, sir?" asked Tabb, uneasily.

"You're not afraid?" sneered Sotheran.

"Aye, that I am," returned the serv-

The Only Church Lighthouse.

The only church in the world, so far as is known, that is also a lighthouse is St. Philip's church, Charleston, S. C.

St. Philip's, which is one of the oldest churches in America, is known as the "Westminster Abbey of South Carolina," because, within and about its walls so many distinguished men lie buried, including John C. Calhoun. The history of the old church is closely interwoven with that of South Carolina, and many of the most celebrated events in the history of the province are connected with it.

It is one of the sights of Charleston, and strangers are always taken to see it and shown its graves and monuments.

The most remarkable feature of the old church, however, is the fact that its lofty steeple serves the purpose of a lighthouse and is used to guide the seafarer and mariner safely into the port of Charleston. The use of the steeple as a lighthouse dates back to 1894, when the United States lighthouse department succeeded, by dint of repeated efforts, in inducing the vestry of the old church to allow a lantern to be placed in the upper story of the steeple, to be used as a range light for vessels entering the harbor through the jetties at its mouth.

The light used is very powerful, and is placed at an altitude of about 125 feet above the ground, so that it is easily visible 30 miles at sea. Ships making for Charleston harbor at night always keep a sharp lookout for St. Philip's light, and as soon as they sight it get it into line with the beacon on Fort Sumter and then make a straightway run for the mouth of the jetties and up through them into the harbor of Charleston.

The light is attended by the old sexton of St. Philip's church, T. J. Riley, who has occupied the position of sexton for more than 50 years. He has never failed in his duties, and, rain or shine, he mounts the high and narrow winding staircase of the old steeple every evening at sunset and lights the beacon in its lofty perch. His limbs are feeble now, for he is 70 years old, and the climb is a long and stiff one.

St. Philip's church steeple is considered one of the handsomest architecturally in the world, and always attracts the eye of strangers entering Charleston from the sea by its commanding height and artistic proportions.

During the civil war it shared with St. Michael's church steeple, the rather unenviable distinction of being the chief target for the "Swamp Angel" and other federal guns on Morris island, that were trained against the city. Both steeples, however, escaped with slight damage, and although terribly shaken up and shattered by the great earthquakes in 1886, St. Philip's gray old tower still stands and sends its light out across the sea to welcome the wandering mariner into port.—New York Herald.

FROG A CANNIBAL.

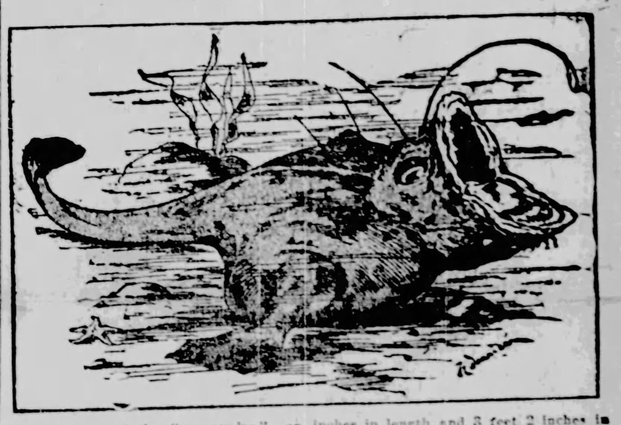
While "hunting with a camera" in the forests of Nova Scotia, Mr. C. William Beebe came upon an odd instance of cannibalism, and secured an excellent photograph of a frog swallowing a frog.

The frog that tried to make a meal of his fellow was a giant of his species, and the other, who served as the morsel of diet, was of no mean size.

Indeed, so large was the meal, that it was beyond the partaker to encompass it, and he died while dining, presumably of acute indigestion.

Mr. Beebe, who is in charge of the department of ornithology of the New York Zoological Society, states that the pool in which the tragedy was enacted literally teemed with insect life, offering no excuse of possible starvation to extenuate the cannibalistic act.—New York Herald.

THE FISHING FROG, A CANNIBAL OF THE DEEP



A specimen of the "sea angler," or "fishing frog," an extraordinary deep sea "fishing" fish, was caught in the herring nets off Plymouth. According to Frank Buckland, the naturalist, the largest known specimen measures in length 4 feet 7 inches, and in breadth 2 feet 10 inches. The subject of my sketch, however, measures 4 feet 8 inches in length and 3 feet 2 inches in breadth, and weighs 70 pounds. The habit of this hideous, lazy, and cunning monster is to lie at the bottom of the sea, hanging out his natural fishing rods and bait. As the smaller fry make a dart at the supposed dainty morsel his impetus carries him beyond recall into the waiting maw of the "angler."—Chicago Tribune.

vant. "Ever since that time I ran in and found him gone, and you lying in blood—"

"That will do," commanded the captain sternly. "Tabb!"

The servant came back to his military position. "Sir?"

"Christine pleases you?"

"Oh, yes. Nice little thing. Sort of innocent."

"She likes you?"

"I think so."

Sotheran leaned forward and looked in his eye. "Make her like you more," he said. "Play with her. Turn her head."

"Sir!" asked Tabb, a stare and a smirk contending on his face.

"Make her yours," commanded the captain. "Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir."

The captain placed a guinea on the table, and left the tavern. The servant called the landlord, ordered wine, and began in his turn to play the officer.

To be Continued.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received from the publishers mentioned. Please write to the publishers, not to us. We do not handle books:

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Swiss Life in Town and Country, by Alfred T. Story, is a book which describes in detail Switzerland and its people. It is full of interesting facts, and is well illustrated.

Henry V, by Charles L. Kingsley, is the life of Henry of Monmouth, the typical medieval hero. It is profusely illustrated and gives a clear idea of the times.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Principles of Western Civilization, by Benjamin Kidd, is intended as the first volume in a system of evolutionary philosophy. The work is complete in itself, however.

From the Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia:

Naked Truths and Veiled Allusions, by Minna Thomas Antrim, is a clean collection of epigrams on society, social conditions and worldly follies.

From Granville D. Hall, Geneve, Ill.:

The Rending of Virginia, by Granville Davison Hall, is a history of the separation of West Virginia from Virginia during the civil war.

From the Alliance Publishing Co., New York:

Dominion and Power, by Charles Brodie Patterson, is a study in spiritual science, its title referring to the eminence man can attain by grasping the possibilities within his reach.

From Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago:

The American Farmer is a socialistic work, by A. M. Simons. Of its three parts the first is historical, the second relates to agricultural economics, and the third a plea for socialism.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HAWK MAKES HIS HOME IN POSTOFFICE TOWER

The massive tower over the new postoffice building has an inhabitant and this notwithstanding and despite official orders which have been issued and the calling in of the metropolitan police force.

Last summer when a workman ascended into the tower to make some minor repairs he was astonished to find the floor just beneath the open arches covered with bones—chicken bones and bird bones. An investigation was at once set on foot, and the tower watched both from without and within.

It was not long before a good-sized and plump chicken hawk was seen to circle about the tower and then dart in through one of the open spaces and settle down to enjoy, right in the heart of the city, the result of a morning's forage, and more bones were added to the litter in the tower.

In solving the question who the inhabitant of the tower was, the postal authorities only got themselves from one dilemma into another. The evil bird must be gotten rid of, but how? It was at this point that orders began to issue from one department to another. City Postmaster Merritt referred the matter to the authorities on the upper floors, and from the fourth assistant postmaster general up the line went the subject of the hawk in the tower. Each official, after most careful consideration came to the same conclusion—that he had no jurisdiction—and the next higher was then presented with the problem, until the postmaster general faced the matter.

"Let a gun be procured," he directed, "a watchman placed in the tower and the hawk shot."

It was stated to the postmaster general after this order had been transmitted to the watchman, that that functionary objected that if he should shoot a gun off in the tower, he would lay himself liable to arrest by the city authorities. It was at this point that the police department was applied to. The case of the hawk was laid before the chief, and after due consideration he issued a permit that the hawk might be shot without offense to the law.

The hawk has not yet been shot, and the last time the tower was visited indications of his late presence were not lacking. Occasionally the hawk may be seen circling around the tower in a most self-possessed manner, as if he were surveying his own domains.—Washington Star.

THE HENS HELPED.

A boy whose home is on a New England farm completed a five years' course at high school and was anxious for a college education. His father did not feel able to meet all the expenses; nor did he wish the boy to risk impairing his health by having to work hard enough to keep his studies up to a high marking and keep out of debt by doing odd jobs, as he himself had done some forty years before.

His mother, too, was anxious that her only child should have a college education. She had become quite an expert in making her hens yield a profit above the cost of feed, and while the problem of meeting any considerable portion of his educational expenses by the aid of the egg basket seemed somewhat doubtful—yet it was concluded to begin and do the best that could be done to keep on. So the hen house was enlarged, and the number of hens increased, and by self-denial enough on the part of both father and mother, to spare not only the profits of the eggs above cost of feed, but to turn into the whole proceeds of eggs and poultry, the plan seemed likely to succeed. At any rate, with the help of an occasional check from the father's small capital, to eke out the cost above what the boy himself can earn on the farm at home, during his long summer vacation, the boy is now well into the middle of his fourth or senior year at the university.

A Total Eclipse.

Any man can produce a total eclipse of the sun, so far as he himself is concerned, by holding a dollar close to his eye. The total eclipse of health is often produced in much the same way, by letting the dollar shut out from view all other things and interests.

A great many people pay for wealth with health and admit at last that they have made a poor bargain. In the chase of the dollar people are too eager to take time to eat regularly or choose proper food, the stomach becomes disordered or diseased, the food eaten ceases to nourish, and physical breakdown comes.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and so enables the strengthening of the body, in the only way by which strength can be obtained, by food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

"I suffered for four years with pain in my stomach so that at times I couldn't work nor eat," writes Mr. Frank Smith, of Granite, Chaffee Co., Colo. "I wrote to you about my sickness and was told to use your medicine, which I did with good results. I only used four bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and must say that I am entirely cured, and feel like a new man, and I can highly recommend your medicine to any sufferer."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Land of Tips.

Detroit Free Press.

"As to the tip system abroad," said a Detroiter who has traveled all over Europe, "it isn't so bad outside of Switzerland. There every outsider is expected to come down with a tip to everybody connected with the hotel, and sometimes to the town officials as well. I was passed along the lines as a soft mark, and at Chamouni, when I got ready to leave the territory a last grab was made at me. I had fed the chambermaid, the waiter, the porter, the bootblack, the cook, the omnibus driver, the mail carrier, and all the bellboys, when the landlord approached and intimated that he had been left out in the cold.

"'But I was your guest,' I protested.

"'That is true,' he replied, 'but, if you will remember, I received you with three distinct bows, where only one is required by customs. It is two bows extra, monsieur.'

"I paid ten cents apiece for the extra bows, and was stopped by a little old man who introduced himself as the coroner of the canton.

"'But where do you come in?' I asker.

"'Had monsier met with a fatal fall on the mountain, I should have held the inquest,' he replied.

"I gave him a franc for not holding an inquest on me, and his clerk then stepped forward and said:

"'And had there been an inquest I should have had the pleasure of writing to monsieur's relatives that he was dead.'

"I handed him the same amount for his loss of pleasure," continued the tourist, "and then asked if there was anybody else in Chamouni who had a claim on me.

"'The police have not arrested you,' suggested the landlord.

"'All right—here's a tip for them. Any one else?'

"'My night watchman did not let the hotel take fire.'

"'All right again.'

"'And my wife, monsier,'

"'Well, what of your wife?'

"'She has presented me with a son during your stay in my house.'

"'And what have I got to do with that?'

"'Why, monsier, is it not worth a little fee to you that she did not present me with two sons at the same time?'

"I thought it was, and left a franc for her, and then, as they could think of nothing else, I went down and tipped all the railway officials and finally got out of the country."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

SYNONYMOUS.

"Oh, isn't he fascinating?"

"Why, he's so dissipated."

"That is what I said."—Chicago Record-Herald.

LAVISH.

"Mrs. Jones is a lavish entertainer."

"Yes; I'm told she has no regard for expense."

"None whatever! She even goes so far as to play a square game of bridge."—Life.

APPRAISING HIM.

Maud—Are you going to give me something pretty or something useful on my birthday?

Algie—I—I was thinking of offering you myself, haw, bai Jove!

Maud—Oh, but that's neither!—Boston Globe.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

"I have a surprise in store for you, dear," he said, seating himself at the supper table.

"Well, darling, I hope it's a millinery store," she responded, quickly.—Chicago News.

IN WIRELESS TIMES.

"Hello-tx-tx-tx-tx-tx Nantucket—hello England—hello. What's the matter with you?" was the angry query flashed over the wires by the President of the World's Wireless Telegraph company, who could not make connection. And after a while came back in straggling accents:

"Hello, President; the ether waves are crossed somewhere up in Iceland. We're sending a lineman out by horseless megaphone."

"All right! tx-tx-tx-tx-tx-tx!"—Baltimore News.

MOST DESIRABLE.

"It would be helpful to you," said the prison visitor, "if you could take some good motto and try to live up to it."

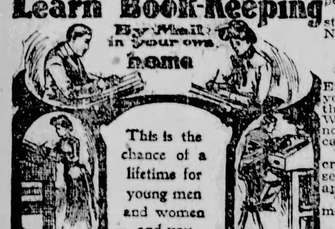
"That's right," replied the convict. "I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here to-day and gone to-morrow.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia Cars.

Philadelphia Press.

The "no seat no fare" cry still stirs up some of the cities of the country. In Philadelphia no such trifles concern us. If a citizen can even get a car and finds that it really moves he feels that he has had enough luck to enable him to stand up and freeze to death throughout the trip and not complain about it.

Learn Book-Keeping



This is the chance of a lifetime for young men and women and you should not miss it. New method, anyone can learn it within six to eight weeks and places you in position to earn good salary at once. Thoroughly practical and remarkably inexpensive; we find positions, too, free of charge. Write to-day for full particulars. Michigan Business Institute, 76 Institute Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WIDOW OF THE REVOLUTION

She Is Petitioning to Obtain a Larger Pension Than at Present.

There is, perhaps, no more interesting pensioner of the United States government than Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Jonesboro, Tenn., widow of Darling Jones, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. She has recently been brought to public notice by her effort to have the pensions granted to the four living widows of Revolutionary soldiers increased from $12 a month to $25.

Mrs. Jones went herself to Congressman Walter B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and stated her case so eloquently that Mr. Brownlow has promised to introduce a bill immediately providing for the desired increase.

Darling Jones was 70 years old when

MRS. NANCY JONES.

he married his third wife, the present Mrs. Jones, then a girl of 16. To her girlish imagination the veteran was a hero, and his stories of warlike experiences were of constant interest to her. He lived ten years after they were married. Their son William is still living in Jonesboro.

Mrs. Jones lives on a tiny farm of five acres in a three-room cottage built nearly 40 years ago. She has a garden and a vegetable plot, and raises chickens for sale, by which means she manages to eke out her little income.

"My only ambition is to save money enough to bury me decently and have a nice tombstone over my husband and myself," she says.

Visitors to the section of Tennessee in which she lives always go to see Mrs. Jones, and she has many requests for her autograph. These she is compelled to refuse, as she cannot write.

Mrs. Jones does not know her age, but believes that she is about 90. Neither does she know the exact age of her husband when he died.

Mr. Brownlow's bill, if passed, will benefit the three other Revolutionary war widows. They are Mrs. Rebecca Mayo, Newbern, Va.; Mrs. Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn., and Mrs. Mary Snead, Parksley, Va.

Cancer Among Royalty.

The Death of Empress Frederick.

Is Cancer Hereditary?

Indianapolis, Ind., March 6.—Since the death of this brilliant woman, and the recent alarm in England over the reports regarding King Edward a series of articles have appeared in the press relative to this dreaded disease, and many people, not only throughout the United States, but from South America and Europe have sought the advice of Dr. Benjamin F. Bye, the noted Cancer specialist of Indianapolis, relative to the disease being hereditary.

These inquiries have been suggested by the many marvelous cures effected by the doctor's painless Oil Treatment, which in most cases, can be self administered at home.

Morgan's Little Joke.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the hero of an anecdote repeated at a recent meeting in the headquarters of the steel trust, and if not apocryphal, illustrates a bent of humor hitherto unsuspected in the banker.

While in London he visited the Bank of England with a large currency note for which he wished to obtain gold. The teller examined the note and handed it back.

"You have not indorsed it," he said, glad of an opportunity to occupy an attitude.

"Is this not payable on demand?" asked Mr. Morgan, simulating surprise.

"Yes, if indorsed"—haughtily.

The magnate frowned. "I am very careful whose names I indorse," he said, with meek severity.

"Do you challenge the Bank of England?" gasped the clerk, gazing at the figure as upon a blasphemer.

"If you are solvent, why do you want my name on your paper?"

The glare of suspicion which accompanied the words was too much for the clerk; he stared speechlessly.

"Very well," continued the magnate, with vigor, "we will let it go to protest."

The petrified clerk looked alarmed at that, but could offer nothing in reply except a mumbled and ridiculous assurance that the bank was not in distress. Then Mr. Morgan smiled and indorsed the note.—New York Times.

From Christianity to Paganism.

An aged Athenian professor, now living in retirement on a pension, has become a convert from Christianity to the religion of his classic ancestors. He has transformed a room into a temple, has set up two statues of Juno and Mercury, before which he sings and prays, and has erected an altar on which he now and then offers up sacrifices. He is now under medical treatment for mental derangement, to which his relatives attribute his spiritual vagaries.—Smyrna Amathela.

GET MAD

When Friends Tell the Truth.

Many people become coffee topers before they realize it, and would be angry if thus described even by a close friend.

It will pay anyone to examine carefully into whether or not coffee has gained the mastery over them. A coffee toper may suspect that his or her ails come from coffee drinking, but they will invariably charge the disease to some other cause, for right down in the heart they realize that it would be practically impossible to give up coffee, so they hope against hope that it does not hurt them, but it goes on with its work just the same and the result is complete collapse and nervous prostration, lasting sometimes for years, unless the poison that causes the disease is discontinued.

There are hundreds of thousands of illustrations of the truth of this statement.

Any person addicted to coffee can make the change from common coffee to Postum Food Coffee without trouble provided the Postum is properly prepared so as to bring out the color, flavor and food value. It has a rich black brown color and changes to the golden brown when good cream is added.

The change will work wonders in any one whose nervous system or stomach has been unbalanced or disturbed by coffee.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to ensure those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

JAPANESE CHRISTIANS

Missionaries Who Went There Three Hundred Years Ago.

From documents recently unearthed in the Vatican archives it appears that an embassy of Japanese Christians visited the pope at Rome early in the seventeenth century. From these documents G. Mitsukuri, of the University of Tokio, has drawn a history, heretofore untold, of the first christianization of Japan in the sixteenth century, a history which has interest of its own and which is important in that it parallels the history of later and existing missionary endeavor in Japan and China, and again emphasizes the mistakes and difficulties which seem peculiar to such work. We translate from the article by Mr. Mitsukuri in the "Hisrosche Zeitschrift:"

"In 1549, eight years after the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese, Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, came into the country to preach the teachings of Christ, and at the end of the century the number of Christians reached 400,000. The reasons for this astonishing phenomenon were these: When Xavier began his mission Japan was divided into countless small principalities continually at war with each other. Buddhism and Shintoism, then less separated than today, were corrupt to a degree. Hence the people let themselves be readily carried away by the fresh and sturdy Christian propaganda. But a reaction against this universal dismemberment of the realm appeared. First a prince, Nobunaga, called 'Enemy of Budha,' because he attacked unsparingly the powerful Buddha monasteries, showed more favor to the Christian teachings, in order to gain support against the Buddhist priests, and the new doctrine spread rapidly, especially in the southern provinces.

"But these favorable conditions were not to last. In 1582 Nobunaga was murdered. The attitude toward the Christians of his successor, the powerful Hideyoshi, was very different, and persecution began, which was due partly to the intrigues of the Buddhists, the arrogance of the Christian priests in their attitude toward the ruler, and the boasting declaration of a Spanish ship captain that the mighty King of Spain was sending his priests into foreign lands in order to convert the people and, through this means, to make their conquest more easy. But the true reason was the desire for unity among the Japanese.

"The Christian priests used their power to aid conversion by violence and persecution. There was also strife and jealousy between the different orders. It is, therefore, readily intelligible that the ruler, led by an idea of unity, planned to remove the religious differences and to rely rather on the older religion, Buddhism, which retained its hold over the majority of the people. In 1587 Hideyoshi ordered the Catholic priests to leave the country. To give emphasis to the decree, six monks and twenty Japanese Christians were crucified. His successors in the main followed his policy, and gradually a firm policy was established which could outlast the death of any one chief, and to this system belonged the extermination of the first Christian church of Japan."—Baltimore American.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

In China the year begins in February.

The Christian missionaries in Japan number 662.

There are 5,189,000 Hebrews in Russia, according to the latest census returns.

Ice one and one-half inches thick will support a man; 8 inches thick a railway train.

It costs $6 to send a 10-word message by telegraph from New York to Skagway, Alaska.

The Sandwich Islands resemble Ireland in their freedom from snakes. One species only is known, and that is not common.

The average depth of the Texas spouting oil wells is a few feet more than a thousand, and the highest to which the oil is ejected 60 to 200 feet.

In London there are, according to the latest directory, 1,500 families by the name of Smith, 950 by name or Jones, 700 Brown families and 300 Robinson families.

There are in the leper home in Louisiana 26 Jewish females, 76 males and 19 females. Five Sisters of Charity nurse these unfortunates. The leper colony is a state institution.

There are still districts in Italy where the peasants live on chestnuts and acorns and in the agricultural regions of the north the diet is almost exclusively corn meal, without meat.

Two Republican members of the present House of Representatives were delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1864 which put in nomination the Lincoln and Johnson ticket.

The driving of the last spike on the Northern Pacific railroad at Gold Creek, Mont., in 1883 is to be made the subject of a painting to overlook the grand staircase in Montana's new State House.

Quail are becoming so scarce in Europe that France and Germany have forbidden, prohibiting the killing of all birds, and even the transport of dead quail across their respective territories.

Between the years 1896 and 1901 about 10,000 foreigners took out naturalization papers in France. According to the census just completed, the total number of foreigners now resident in the country is 1,037,778.

A Congested District.

Hi Tragerdy—Barnstorm tells me that when he was in New York he played to crowded houses.

Lowe Comerdy—Well, I did hear something about his working a street piano around the tenement district.—Philadelphia Press.

DISEASE NO LONGER A MENACE TO HEALTH

A Marvelous Treatment Discovered by this Association of Scientists Promises to Dispel Disease, for by a New Treatment Perfected After 50 Years of Work They Cure Thousands Called Incurable.

Ten Days' Treatment Free.

J. M. PEEBLES, A. M., M. D., PH. D.

Dr. Peebles' Institute of Health known over the entire civilized world for its wonderful cures has decided to demonstrate to every reader of The Blade who is in poor health, without any cost to them what-ever, the positive and permanent cure of their case can be effected by this treatment. Since the perfection of this system of treatment it can almost be said that there are no incurable cases. Patients have been made to rejoice at receiving perfect health, after trying physician after physician without results. This great system of treating chronic diseases was perfected after almost half a century of constant study and research, and is the result of the combined knowledge and experience of many of the most successful and scientific physicians of the world. They are able to do such wonderful work because they work in harmony with nature and employ her mighty healing forces in addition to scientifically prepared medicinal agents. In a perfectly natural manner it builds up the depleted system, enriches the blood, improves the digestion and assimilation, gives strength and tone to diseased nerves and muscles and permanently repairs wasted tissues and organs, causing thousands of the sick to rejoice for their restoration to health. You can test this wonderful treatment absolutely free. Send your name and address to Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich. Do not delay as it may prove fatal and they will send you free postage paid a ten days' trial treatment. They will also send you their book explaining fully this wonderful treatment and how you can be cured, entitled "A Message of Hope," and their diagnosis of your case and professional advice. You cannot afford to miss this chance to test a treatment that will positively cure you, so sit down and write to-day.

CURE FOR CANCER.

Many cures for cancer have been published, but the following is the most successful I have ever used. Make a salve of equal parts of powdered sulphur and lard, and apply to the sore. Also take a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of milk before each meal. Keep the bowels open with mild laxatives. Wash the sore with castile soap and water before applying the salve.—Mrs. Ida Hall, Ashland, Ky.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead.—I saw in the Farmstead that J. M. O., of Midland City, has a colt with warts. A sure cure for them is air-slacked lime. Put it on one day then omit one; do this until the wart comes out. If the wart is dry, wet it so the lime will stick. Do not get it on the hair, if possible. The wart will turn black and you can pick it out in a few days.—G. A. C., Waldron, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—I have taken warts off a colt with castor oil. Apply to the warts two or three times a day for three or four days, then omit two or three days, then repeat. The warts will disappear.—L. C. P., Silver Lake, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. M. O., of Midland City, to take fresh butter, as soon as the weather is warm; set it in the sun where it will melt and become stale, for three or four days. This is to be rubbed on the warts twice a day and they will go away in a short time.—H. B., Baldwin, Mich.

Self-Milking Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell H. G. D., Cove Creek, S. C., to put a halter on the cow with the strap close up, under the jaw. Then put a surcingle around her body, just back of the forelegs; then take a stick about the size of a fork handle, cut it long enough to reach from the underjaw to the girth; put a ring in each end, and then put a strap under the jaw through one ring, and the surcingle through the other, allowing the stick to pass between the forelegs. Often one month's treatment will cure a cow so that the stick can be taken off.—T. W. G., Rock Stream, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: I have had about three years' experience with a self-milking cow, but it was only about six months ago I became master of the situation, by placing a halter on her and a common smooth bridle bit into her mouth. Fasten the bit-rings to the side rings of the halter. Let the cow wear this device constantly for two months until the bit wore through at the middle joint and came out of her mouth. I thought I would wait and see the result. To my surprise I am still waiting.—G. W. S. Oakwood, O.

Editor Farmstead: To cure a self-milking cow, take a pine board 12 inches wide, and make a box to fit the neck, not too tight; use two-inch square corner strips of the best hard wood. Nail these corner strips to the outside of the side pieces. Then take two pine strips 3 inches wide and extend 8 inches backward from the nose on the outside of the neck pieces on both sides. Now nail the bottom board on the side pieces, over the corner strips. Then nail on the lid when on the animal. She cannot bend her neck to milk herself.—H. B. M., Maine Prairie, Minn.

Pears and Apples.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to E. P. A., of Islesboro, Me., will say that scions taken from a pear tree and grafted into an apple tree will grow and bear pears, but will not make a long-lived tree, on account of the pear limb growing too fast for the apple limb, forming a large lump or knot, which will be broken off in a few years by the wind or by its own weight. I have learned this in twenty-eight years' experience in grafting.—J. E. S., Goshen, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: I would not graft a scion of pears on an apple stump only for experiment. It may live a few years but will not do much good. I had any kind of stone fruit to grown on peaches and apricot stumps, except cherries. But cherries or pears, either one, will do first rate on quince roots, and quinces can be multiplied like grapes by laying down the branches and covering them partly with earth, in July. They will take root that year, if wet enough a season. The next year they should be severed from the mother tree and the second spring will do to graft on.—F. D., Wakita, Okla.

Lice on Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: For lice on hogs, take half coal oil and half water; take an old broom and sprinkle the grunters with the mixture all over back and sides and particularly around the ears and the root of the tail. Do it twice a week and the lice take leave. This will not make the hair come off nor injure them otherwise.—F. D. Wakita, Okla.

W. R. A., Logansport, W. Va., and Subscriber, Carbondale, Pa., both recommend the application of ordinary coal oil, such as is burned in lamps. They say it is not harmful to the animals.

Editor Farmstead: Tell C. C., Kindie, Mich., to pour about a half pint of either raw or boiled flaxseed oil along on the backbone of each hog. Try it.—G. W. S., Oakwood, O.

Rumination of Cows and Sheep.

Editor Farmstead:—If the gentleman from Antwerp, Ohio, wants proof of a cow raising her food to her mouth and chewing it over, let him, if he sees a cow making the motions of chewing, open her mouth and get his hand between her back teeth. He will be apt to catch some wads of raised food. Also, he will find that his calf, born on a floor, will be chewing the raised curds of his last meal of milk, if he takes the trouble of investigating.

There is no such thing as losing the cud; but if a cow suffers from stomach trouble so she does not chew her cud, let a person take a wad out of the mouth of another cow, stuff it down the sick animal, and nature will cause her to throw up, and go to chewing in a few minutes, if she is not too far gone. This will not hurt her, anyway, but will surely help her, if done in time.—F. D., Wakita, Okla.

E. W. Fond du Lac, Wis., writes an excellent letter covering exactly the same ground.

Heaves in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in The Blade about three years ago, a recipe for heaves in horses. I have forgotten part of it. What I remember of it is pine tar and lard. Please reprint it.—E. B., East Toledo, O.

It would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to find the recipe in our files. If the exact date is known, we can turn to it. Otherwise, one might search a day, and then not find it.' If any reader will send the recipe, we will be glad to publish it.

Feeding That Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—The man in Arkansas may give his horse nowadays two quarts three times a day of corn chops. Should he work him hard, three quarts would not be any too much for an ordinary 1,200 pound horse.—F. D. Wakita, Okla.

Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of Feb. 13, S. S. H., Kunkle, Ohio, asks for information about alfalfa. As I have raised alfalfa successfully for 14 years, I will say it should be sown in nothing but good, rich soil that has been plowed deep, and on which the water will not stand at any length of time. It is best to sow in April, as soon as the ground is warm and moist. Use a half-bushel of seed to the acre, and get a good stand. If weedy or not, mow as soon as it is six or eight inches high, for the first time; then, if it does well mow when in bloom the second time the first year. After the first year I mow in June, or as soon as it is in full bloom. For hay and hog feed cut three times a year. Do not pasture it for the first three years, and after that only after the last cutting, or if it should grow up too much in the forepart of the winter, then pasture off same. It does not start as soon in the spring as red clover, but when it does it comes right up like pie plant, and must be cut often. The older it is, the better. I have some 15 years old and it is better now than when only three years old. I was raised in Ohio, in Wood county, and know what alfalfa will do well in that part of the state.—A. M. A., Shelby, Neb.

Feed Your Quail.

Editor Farmstead:—Many of the subscribers of The Blade are farmers and have quail on their farms. It does pay to feed them when there is a big snow; but it will pay better if we kill a few of them each winter. I once was like R. C., of Assumption, Ill. I did not kill nor allow one quail killed on my farm. One of my neighbors told me if I killed a few of them they would do better and raise more next year. So I killed a few to see if it were true. Sure, they did better; but they will not get so thick that they will be in the way of the farmers. Mr. R. C., come over and take a hunt with me. Then I will be invited over to your farm to hunt birds and then that hornet spirit will leave you.—J. W. D., Glenola, N. C.

Heating Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—To Reader, of Egg Harbor: I would not heat milk to nearly the boiling point before straining, to make the butter come quicker, nor for any other reason. With the most careful milking, there will often be particles in the milk which will injure the flavor by this heating and "soak-in-soak-out" process. Strain the milk as soon as it can be done; let nothing delay it. If you wish to heat the milk, then is you time—after straining. I have seen two very neat housekeepers heat the milk as it came from the barn, and each time it was a painful surprise to me.—M. F. P., Arno, Minn.

Solution for Flies.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give me a formula for a solution, cheaply made and not injurious to the horse, to be applied by a hand spray pump, for keeping flies off horses? I farm in the river bottom lands, and the flies and mosquitoes are very troublesome to the horses. I believe the worry and loss of blood from the flies and mosquitoes is nearly as exhausting to the horse as the work; and surely in this day of invention and discovery there is some remedy for this evil, if we only knew of it. Fly nets are not practicable, as they do not profit the horse at night, the most important time.—M. M., Pasturehill, Ill.

Injured Ankle.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse, at one time valuable, but in some way he injured his ankle and now he knuckles forward the joint. It somewhat disfigures him, as the cords on his heel have drawn. He has been so over a year. Can some reader tell what will straighten his ankle and help him in walking?—C. B. M., Monticello, Ind.

Eggshells and Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Is it a fact that eggshells will kill hogs? I know of several persons who put egg shells where the hogs get them one evening, and several of them were dead next morning.—J. W. D., Glenola, N. C.

Sprung Knees.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colt about eight months old, in good shape and heavy; about one month ago its front knees began to spring back, and now they are about the shape of a rocker. The knees are getting stiff. Will some of your readers kindly tell me what is best to do?—Subscriber, Cuba, W. Va.

Scratches on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader of The Blade give a sure remedy for scratches on horses?—A. B., Lower Waterford, Vt.

Bitter Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me what ails my cow? She is fed on the best timothy and clover hay, with two gallons of mill feed daily; but her milk is so bitter we can not use it, even in our coffee. I would like a remedy at once.—Z. Y., Jackson, O.

Lime for Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead:—Is lime spread on land a benefit to cabbage and how much should be used per acre? The best way to apply it? What elements does cabbage take from the soil? and what per cent?—E. D. T., Rush, Pa.

Scabby Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—We wish to know if it will do to plant potatoes this year on a lot where potatoes were affected with scab last year? They were the early Ohio variety. Will some other kind succeed, and what will prevent the disease?—O. M. D., West Milton, O.

Ailing Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the remedy for pigs weak in their hind legs? They are not lame, but stiff in their hind legs. It seems to me the trouble is in the back or kidneys. I have nineteen fall pigs, kept in the barn all winter and feed them on corn and oats. Half of them have been stiff for about ten weeks. Please answer as soon as possible.—J. W., Bryant, S. D.

Let the pigs run on the ground, instead of keeping them shut in the barn—which we understand you to say you do. Any reader who can otherwise advise will please do so.—Editor Farmstead.

Squash Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some reader tell how to raise squashes and how to keep the bugs off them?—H. B., Baldwin, Mich.

Sorghum Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the best kind of corn to plant for sorghum? How much will it yield to the acre of molasses? What kind of soil and culture does it require? Is it profitable to raise?—C. B. S., Hedrick, Iowa.

A Queer Case.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a young cow that, instead of drinking water, licks it. I used to think it was a habit, but I have come to the conclusion that she cannot drink, for since she commenced this way of drinking, which was last fall, I have never seen her drink one swallow of water, no matter how thirsty she may be. She is very poor and thin. Can any one tell me why she licks this way and what to do for her?—C. H. B., Sarcoxie, Mo.

Trapping Fur Animals.

Editor Farmstead: Some time ago some one wanted to know how to catch minks, muskrats, etc. The bait used is generally fish, but pieces of meat will do. Take one ounce of valerian, one-fourth ounce of commercial musk, one pint of whisky; mix together and let it stand two weeks before using. Put a few drops of this on the bait. Traps are usually set at the edge of streams or lakes, either in the water or just out of the water. When they are set out of the water they should be covered with dead leaves or grass, so they are entirely invisible. The bait should be placed on the end of a stick stuck in the ground a little slanting, and so the bait will be right over the trap and just out of reach. In trying to reach the bait, the animals will step on the trap and be caught. In setting traps for otter, a person should either wade into the water or go with a boat to where each trap is set, as they are very wary animals. The traps should be set in the water.

I will give two other methods of catching minks, as follows: First method, bore a two-inch hole in a stump, tree or log near a stream or lake, and drive two nails on each side of the hole, so they will slant inward, but they should only reach part way across the hole. Sharpen them and place the bait in the hole. A mink can crowd his head into the hole after the bait, but when he attempts to withdraw it, he is caught by the sharp nails. Another way is to place the trap in a hollow log, which can be moved from place to place.—E. J. V., Marshlands, Pa.

Poultry Cholera.

Editor Farmstead: I see a request in your paper for a cure for cholera in poultry. I think I have it. A lady cured five large turkeys and a number of chickens, after they would not eat; just sat on the ground, with drooped heads. The remedy is hyposulphite of soda. I cured a young cockerel. I don't know what the disease was, but he did not eat and was exceedingly poor. Also a hen that was badly crop-bound and one with mip. For a full sized chicken, pulverize a lump the size of a medium sized hazel nut; put it in soft food, or put it in the bird's beak once or twice a day. Six doses cured all of mine. If crop bound pour some water in the mouth last, and then knead the crop with your fingers.—A. K., Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

The editor of The Farmstead trusts readers will try the above for cholera and roup, and report the result to The Blade. We are inclined to think it may be a very good thing.

Seeding to Clover.

Editor Farmstead: I see that J. H. C., Sherwood, Mich., wants some advice about seeding clover. As I have farmed it for fifty years in Michigan, I can speak from experience. Work your field when the frost leaves the top of the ground, and it is full of a thousand cracks. Sow your seed—eight pounds of white seed, one-third timothy, and when the ground is settled, sow forty pounds of land plaster to the acre, and you are all right. You can sow with oats by sowing before the last harrowing and sowing the plaster after the oats are up.—H. F. W., Louisiana, Mo.

Thrush in Horses—Wood Ashes.

Editor Farmstead: Some weeks since I saw an inquiry in your paper for a cure for thrush in horses. I never failed curing a case until last summer, by using an application or two of muriatic acid, washing the foot thoroughly before using the acid. Last summer a three-year-old filly, very highly bred, had a persistent attack of thrush in the left hind foot. It would yield to no treatment until I, as a last resort, washed out all the dirt and covered the affected parts thoroughly with calomel, keeping it in place and the foot clean by packing it with cotton. Two or three applications is as many days effected a permanent cure.

Do any of the readers of your valuable paper know anything of the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer? I mean hardwood ashes.) I would like to hear the result of experience in using it.—M. H. H., M. D., Shickshinny, Pa.

To Cure Sick Stock

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

American Writers.

"Please tell me the names of the best American writers of to-day, and the titles of some of their best works."—G. W. R., Mill Village, Pa.:

There is probably but one American writer living to-day whose works will be known a generation after he is dead. This one is Mark Twain, who will always have a place with the world's greatest humorists. Bret Harte's poetry may outlive him, simply as a type of early American literature. The characteristic of the present generation of American literature is the large number of clever rather than great writers of whom it is difficult to say which one is best. Among the ultra literary, W. D. Howells and Henry James would probably rank first; but these would not be the choice of people who have warm blood instead of cold tea in their veins. T. B. Aldrich, Frank Stockton, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Edward Everett Hale, Edward Eggleston, Geo. W. Cable, Charles Dudley Warner, F. Marion Crawford, Edmund Clarence Stedman and Richard H. Stoddard are some of our best essayists, poets and writers of fiction. Space will not permit a list of their works.

Snorre.

E. J. H., Hannibal Center, N. Y.: Snorre, the first recorded child born of European parents in America, was the son of Thorfinn Karlsefne. Karlsefne emigrated from Iceland to Greeland in 1006, and there married the widow Gridrid, who persuaded him to sail with his ships to Vinland, which had been discovered six years previously by Lief Erikson. After remaining three winters in their new home, Karlsefne and his family returned to Greenland. We have no account of what became of them after this.

The Baptist Church.

A. W. S., Osage, Minn.: The Baptist church was not founded by any one person. Its exact origin is not definitely known, but it was undoubtedly an offshoot from the Mennonite church. The name "Baptist" first appears in literature in 1654. The first organized Baptist church belongs to the year 1610 or 1611. The organization was effected in Amsterdam, by Thomas Helwys, William Piggott, Thomas Seamer and John Morton. Their earliest confession of faith appeared in 1611.

Mt. McKinley.

A. P., Way, O.: Mt. McKinley is in Alaska. It is part of a great chain of mountains, which attains the greatest breadth and height between longitudes 142 and 152 degrees. Included in this group are many summits exceeding 12,000 feet in height, with Mount Wrangel, 17,500 feet, and Mount McKinley, so far as known the highest summit of the North American continent, rising to an altitude of 20,464 feet.

James M. Barrie.

"Kindly give me a biographical sketch of James M. Barrie."—E. H. G., Ashmore, Fla.

James Matthew Barrie was born May 9, 1860, at Kirriemuir, Scotland. His father was a physician. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1878, and went into the newspaper business, but this did not prove congenial, and his natural talent for writing led him out of it. Mr. Barrie is still a young man, and has not much biography to boast of yet.

"Mons Meg."

Editor Blade:—A correspondent in the Question Bureau asks about the gun Mons Meg. It was made at Mons, in Brittany, in 1476. It was used by the Scotch at the siege of Norham Castle in England in 1513. It was taken to Edinburgh Castle, and in 1682, while firing a salute in honor of James, Duke of York, afterwards James VII, the gun burst. It is composed of thick iron bars, hooped together, and is about 20 inches in diameter at the breech. Mons Meg was at Edinburgh Castle about 20 years ago, and I suppose it is there yet.—I. T. N., Shingle House, Pa.

Goethe.

G. A. D., Mt. Nebo, W. Va.: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the acknowledged prince of German poets, was born at Frankfort in 1749, died in 1832. In 1771 he took his degree of Doctor of Laws, and spent several years in his native city, engaged in literary work. In 1775, he gained the good opinion of Karl August, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and accepted an invitation to settle in Weimar, the capital. The friendship of the Grand Duke continued, and in 1779 Goethe became privy councillor. In 1782 he received a patent of nobility; and in the following years, till 1788, he traveled much in Switzerland and Italy. In 1789, Christine Vulpius bore him a child—his eldest son—but though he always treated her as his wife, he did not marry her until 1806. It is impossible to render to pronunciation of his name in English letters, as the o umlaut (oe) in the first syllable is a sound not used in English. Get an educated German to pronounce the name for you.

The "Heart" and Soul.

S. M. U., Hoyle, N. C.: Anciently, among all nations the heart was supposed to be the seat of the affections and passions, and hence was often spoken of in that way.

S. B. M., Mapleton, Minn.: We can not help it if the definitions we recently quoted as to the word soul are indefinite. The whole matter is one of opinion or belief, and no definition can be either proved or disproved. The statement you quote that "the germ of a seed is a little galvanic battery," has no foundation in fact. The "experiment" you quote from a western paper is a bald "fake"—in other words, a falsehood. Many experiments in spontaneous generation have been tried, but always without success. The origin of life is still a mystery unsolved.

J. A. P., Winchester, Ind.: You probably noted an answer on the soul a couple of weeks ago. The first reply above gives the ancient definition of heart. The mind is the thinking or reasoning faculty. Hence the writer, in speaking of heart, soul and mind, had before him three distinct ideas.

Winston Churchill.

"Is Winston Churchill, who wrote 'The Crisis,' an American?"—L. S. B., Middlebourne, W. Va.

He is, most certainly. He was born in St. Louis in 1871, graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1894, and married Miss Mabel H. Hall Oct. 22, 1895. He has a beautiful home at Windsor, Vt.

There is another Winston Churchill, of the Marlborough family, an Englishman, and many people who do not read carefully get the two confused.

Literary Critics.

"Please give the names of some of the noted critics in literature of the present day."—L. M., Gibsonburg, O.

Here are a few noted one whose names occur to us: W. D. Howells, Brander Matthews, Harry Thurston Peck, J. Watson Gilder, Jeannette Gilder, and Laurence Hutton.

Memorial Day.

H. W. B., Newbury, Vt.: The first organized or collective decoration of soldiers' graves took place informally among the women of neighborhoods in the South, where battlefields were near and the dead warriors were buried in large numbers. Some action of this kind was taken as early as 1864, perhaps the year before. When the war ended the custom of using flowers on a certain day of spring for the purpose of decorating the graves of soldiers was pretty well established, though without any formal action to fix it upon May 30. But in the early spring of 1868 General John A. Logan, as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order directing that on May 30 the graves of dead comrades should be strewn with flowers or otherwise decorated and urging such suitable means as would best establish permanently the custom of so honoring the dead defenders of the nation. This was followed by the action of many state legislatures in the North, making Memorial Day a legal holiday. The ceremonies at cemeteries are generally under the supervision of the local G. A. R. The proper name is Memorial Day, and it is, we believe, so-called in all laws relating to it. It is a much more fitting term than Decoration Day.

In the Southern states a similar holiday has been legalized by state legislatures, in memory of Confederate soldiers. Memorial Day in Louisiana is on April 6; in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi, on April 26; in Virginia, North and South Carolina, on May 10.

Prohibition Laws.

A. R. B., South Whitley, Ind.: It is estimated that fully 30,000,000 of people are living in the United States under prohibition, either by state law or by local option. This is more than a third of the entire population of the republic. The following counties have local option in the various states enacted prohibition laws:

Alabama—In 50 out of 66 counties.
Arkansas—In 50 out of 75 counties.
California—In 175 cities and towns.
Colorado—In 50 cities and towns.
Connecticut—In 75 out of 125 towns.
Delaware—In fully half of the state.
Florida—In 30 out of 45 counties.
Georgia—The whole of the state except four cities.
Illinois—In 650 cities and towns.
Indiana—In 140 towns.
Iowa—The whole of the state except 23 cities.
Kansas—The whole of the state.
Kentucky—In 90 out of 119 counties.
Louisiana—In 20 out of 59 counties.
Maine—The whole of the state.
Maryland—In 15 out of 24 counties.
Massachusetts—In 263 out of 353 cities and towns.
Michigan—In 400 cities and towns.
Minnesota—In 400 cities and towns.
Mississippi—In 71 out of 75 counties.
Missouri—In 84 out of 115 counties.
Montana—In a few counties.
Nebraska—In 250 cities and towns.
New Hampshire—The whole of the state.
New Jersey—In 200 cities and towns.
New York—In 700 cities and towns.
North Carolina—In 60 out of 90 counties.
North Dakota—The whole of the state.
Ohio—In 500 cities and towns.
Oregon—In the great Indian reservations.
Pennsylvania—In 600 cities and towns and 20 counties.
Rhode Island—In 20 cities and towns.
South Carolina—The whole of the state except a few cities.
Tennessee—In 70 out of 96 counties.
Texas—In 120 out of 246 counties.
Vermont—The whole of the state.
Virginia—In 55 out of 100 counties.
Washington—In 50 cities and towns.
West Virginia—In 40 out of 54 counties.
Wisconsin—In 300 cities and towns.

Minnesota's Tongue.

"Will you please tell me why it is that a small point of land on the northern bundary of Minnesota extends up by the Lake of the Woods?"—E. J. H., North Baltimore, O.

When the treaty was made between the United States and Great Britain, fixing our northern boundary, that section had not been thoroughly explored, and the map the commissioners had was not correct as to the exact longitude and latitude of the Lake of the Woods. The language describing the boundary conformed to the incorrect map. When the country in that vicinity was surveyed, the language of the treaty thus left a little bit of Minnesota north of the line.

Early Railways.

Editor Question Bureau:—Noting your answer as to the first locomotives used in the United States, I am reminded of a railway I saw in Scotland in December, 1830. The rails were placed on stone blocks, not on ties, and between the blocks the rails were twice as wide as where they rested on the stones. At the above date my father was moving his family to care for a flag station on the same railway, and my earliest recollection is playing with empty cars. I had one of them run over my right arm, crushing the bone, but it did not hurt it much, as I write this scrawl with it. The first cars used by Stephenson were drawn by horses. And almost every farmer in the United States uses a wagon with nearly the same gauge.—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

Our Acquired Territory.

M. F., Burden, Kan.: Our acquisitions of territory since the adoption of the constitution have been as follows:

1803—The Louisiana purchase from France.
1819—Florida, ceded by Spain.
1845—Annexation of Texas.
1848—Upper California, ceded by Mexico.
1867—Alaska, purchased from Russia.
1899—Porto Rico, Guam and Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain.

Franco-Prussian War.

"What was the real cause of war between France and Prussia in 1870?"—Z. R., Independence, Ore.

It was due to a number of indirect causes, which may be summed up by saying that Prussia was becoming more powerful and influential among the smaller German states than either France or Austria liked. France desired to be the most influential of the continental countries of Europe, and Austria desired to retain the leadership among the German states. There was much talk of a possible alliance between France and Austria. In France, domestic affairs were not tranquil. Napoleon did not keep promises he had made to introduce reforms and grant a new and more liberal constitution. It is believed by some that he was anxious for a foreign war, in order to unify the French people.

The direct cause of the war came very suddenly. The throne of Spain was vacant, and Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, a relative of King William, of Prussia, was proposed for king of Spain. This France declared could not be permitted. It would place a German prince on the south of France, which would thus be between two German powers. Prince Leopold voluntarily withdrew his candidacy, but this did not end the trouble. The French minister to Germany was instructed to demand that no Hohenzollern prince should ever be a candidate for the Spanish crown. This demand was refused, and five days later France declared war against Prussia—July 19, 1870.

Personal Epithets.

W. W. F., Circleville, Kan.: The following is the list so far as we know it:

Man of Destiny—Napoleon I.
Iron Duke—Duke of Wellington.
Lion of the North—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.
Grand Monarch—Louis XIV of France.
Bonnie Prince Charlie—Charles Stuart, son of the Pretender.
Swedish Nightingale—Jenny Lind.
Bloody Mary—Queen Mary of England.

Philippine Policy.

"Please give a brief outline of the administration's policy with regard to the Philippines."—W. A. J., Delaware, O.

The policy is to retain the Philippines, to give the people a stable government under American control, teaching them what individual liberty is and training them up to a knowledge of self-government, and when they have that, the question of the relationship between them and the United States may be decided, whether they shall be a state, a statehood or not. To discuss the latter before two or three generations of Filipinos have passed is to climb the fence before you come to it.

Pestalozzi.

"Please give a short biography of Pestalozzi."—M. R., Lodge, Tenn.

Johann Henrich Pestalozzi, a Swiss teacher, was born in Zurich, Jan. 12, 1746, died in Brugg, Feb. 17, 1827. He was naturally feeble, and grew up awkward and clumsy. When he reached manhood, he read Rousseau's Emile, which induced him to engage in educational reform. He purchased a barren tract of land in the canton of Aargau, and in 1774 opened a school for poor children. His plan was to make it a manual labor school, employing the children in summer in the fields, and in winter at spinning and other handicrafts. The school was not a financial success, and he broke it up in 1780. The same year he published The Evening Hour of a Hermit, containing a series of aphorisms on education, which produced a decided effect in Germany and Switzerland. In 1781 appeared the first part of his Leonhard und Gertrud, which at once established his reputation as a writer. Its object was to enforce the importance of home education and the evils of dissipation. In 1782 he published the second part, entitled Christopp und Else. Several other works of philosophical character were published between that period and 1798. In September of that year the town of Stanz in Underwalden was burned by the French, the entire canton laid waste, and multitudes of orphan children left homeless. He was called by the Swiss government to care for these children, and for ten months taught, fed and trained 80 children. About the close of 1800 he opened an education institution at Burgdorf, in the canton of Bern, which was his first practical attempt to reduce to practice the principles of education contained in his books. In 1801 he gave the world a full exposition of his educational views in How Gertrude Teaches Her Children. This attracted wide attention, and deputations from several European governments visited his school. In 1805 the Pestalozzian system of education was adopted by the Prussian and other German governments.

Hats in Parliament.

Editor Question Bureau:—After waiting for a more able historian to give the reasons why members of Parliament wear their hats, I hereby send the reasons as I have read them: It commenced in the days of King John (400 years before the reign of Charles I), and was brought about by the controversy with the King of France, over the Duchy of Normandy. King John agreed to settle it by single combat. John, Earl of Ulster, was chosen by the king, and was successful in driving his adversary from the field. The king then asked him how he should reward him, and he answered: "Lands and titles I want not; of these I have enough. But I beg, as a boon in honor of this day, that I and all of my successors be allowed to remain covered in presence of your majesty and all other sovereigns of this realm." The request was granted, and has never been revoked.—M. V. B., St. Joseph, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. T., Montross, Va.: We can't explain it.

R. W., Atkinson, Ind.: We have not the information.

C. L. W., Reitz, Pa.: Ira D. Sankey is still living.

R. S. B., Grove's Hill, O.: We have not the names.

L. D., Hackney, O.: Unfortunately we can not do so.

W. V. S., Columbus, O.: Unfortunately we do not know.

R. D., Flynn, W. Va.: We have nothing which affords the information.

Subscriber, Churubusco, Ind.: We have not the figures of the census of 1790.

I. W., Northport, Wis.: We know of no industrial use to which milkweed is put.

Montana, Missoula: Write to the "Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.," and inquire.

J. O. S., Benson, Mich.: We have not space to permit our inviting discussion of religious topics.

A. S., Leroy, Mich.: Crude oil is black, and has a very strong smell—just like lamp oil, only stronger.

R. C., Lowell, O.: Write to your district examiner of steam engineers, Jos. H. Elright, Zanesville, Ohio.

G. M. A., Wainville, W. Va.: We don't know enough about him to answer you. Better drop the whole matter.

C. T. F., Fairmount, Ga.: From Acts vi, 11 to 14, we are to infer that Stephen had not said the things charged in verse 15.

G. T., Womelsdorf, W. Va.: The battlefield of Waterloo is about 100 miles in a straight line from Paris; but by road of course it is much longer.

B. L. M., Birch Tree, Mo.: That English lady has not yet gotten into the biographical dictionaries, so we can not give you a sketch of her life.

F. S., Youngstown, O.: Write to the state Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, and ask for printed matter for intending immigrants to that state.

A. L. C., Handley, W. Va.: A young man with some money, acquainted with farming, if he be industrious, should succeed in the Dakotas or Oklahoma.

C. L. W., Knisley, Kan.: The use of acid in canning vegetables is very injurious, as the use of such vegetables brings on kidney disease. Don't use it.

J. W. C., Richardsville, Pa.: No, the government is not paying, and never will pay, back the $300 to men who were drafted and paid that sum for a substitute.

J. S., Hannahsville, W. Va.: Yes. If a pensioner deserts his wife, she being of good moral character, she can get part of his pension. Consult a pension attorney.

W. J. M., Lynnville, Ioa: The Fort Totten reservation can not be opened until Congress passes a law authorizing it. This it has not done, nor can any one tell when it will.

R. A. E., Pleasanton, Neb.: You do not run steam into the milk, do you? If not, nothing in the steam could injure the butter, and you can not use any of the ordinary scale remedies in your boiler.

E. C., Coal Hill, O.: In our recent reply as to earthworms, we wrote that they are always more abundant on the surface of the ground after a "warm rain," but the compositor made it "wet rain."

M. H., Bradford, Ill.: Some six months ago we published a long answer on the unpardonable sin—too long to repeat in the present crowded state of this department. Can you not hunt it up in your files?

W. F. W., Norton, O.: A man 21 years of age can take up a homestead of 160 acres of government land at $1.25 per acre, which will be his after living on it five years. All the states west of the Missouri have such lands.

J. M. W., Waterford, Pa.: Coin or standard, silver is composed of nine parts by weight of pure silver and one part of copper. There is no secret about it. Standard silver can be bought of any dealer in bullion.

R. B. E., Sidney, O.: Last October we printed in the Farmstead a long recipe for tanning deer hides with the hair on. It answers equally well for sheep, calf or dog skins. Refer to it, for we can never spare space to reprint.

C. H. T., Burns Mills, Tenn.: See answer in long work a woman headed "Civil Service Examinations." Passing an examination does not give you a position. If there are any vacancies, those whose grades are highest are given them.

M. E. L., Saronville, Neb.: We have no means of judging how this year's postal revenues will compare with last year. We know of no additional sources of postal revenue, and presume the increase in 1901 was due to the activity in business.

W. C. S., Omaha, Neb.: No one knows who originated horseshoeing. Savages with horses use untanned hide for horseshoes, when going on long journeys. Probably the injury to the hoofs from rocky trails led to this, and civilization man improved upon it by using iron.

L. T. M., Aurora, Mo.: To temper drills, heat the steel to a cherry red; hammer until nearly cold; then heat again to a cherry red, and plunge into a lump of resin or into quicksilver. Cyanide of potassium dissolved in water is sometimes used, but it is not as good as resin or quicksilver.

J. C. F., Leroy, Pa.: The recent decisions of the Supreme court are that Congress has full power to levy duties on articles imported from Porto Rico and the Philippines. There was a tariff on Porto Rican imports, but it has been abolished; and Congress is now discussing a tariff for the Philippines.

E. R., North East, Pa.: We are sorry you can not understand that there is no proof as to who the Man in the Iron Mask was, probably that world will never know. The story you send is simply one of the many guesses that have been made. There is no evidence to support it, and no evidence that King Louis had a twin brother.

M. L. K., Elm, Ind.: Genesis says Noah's ark was made of gopher wood. That is the only place in the Bible where the word is used. No one knows what kind of wood it is. Dr. Smith's Bible dictionary says it was probably either (1) some resinous wood like pine or fir, or (2) cypress. Of course these woods grow all over the temperate zones.

P. G., Ellwood City, Pa.: Some place in Southern California, where the weather is almost constantly sunny, there is a steam engine run by the sun's rays. A huge reflector, 30 feet in diameter, concentrates the sun's rays on the boiler, and raises steam steadily. The engine was figured and described in the Scientific American a few years ago.

N. L. M., Steeds, N. C.: The surface of the moon is very much broken by mountains, extinct volcanic craters, etc. Hence some portions reflect more light than others, and imaginative people in all ages have amused themselves in tracing resemblances, as some persons see faces in a fire, or animals in cloud-masses. Look at the moon with even a good opera glass, and its mountainous character is plainly seen.

J. A. W., Garner, N. O.: Isaiah vii, 20, predicts that the Jews should be punished for their wrong-doing by the Assyrians; and the latter are referred to as a razor that should shave the nation. In those days to have the head and beard shaved was a sign of dishonor. In Ezekiel v, 1, God is represented as speaking to the prophet Ezekiel, who is called the son of man, and tells him to shave his head and beard, as typical of the destruction that should come upon Jerusalem. Both refer to events now long past, not to the future.

G. A. H., Canaseraga, N. Y.: To remove lime from drinking water, take a pailful, dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of powdered alum, and stir well. Then let it stand several hours. The sulphuric acid of the alum unites with the lime, forming sulphate of lime. This is insoluble, and sinks to the bottom, along with the alumina of the alum. Then pour off the water carefully, and filter. If it tastes of alum, you have used too much. Experiment will tell you how much to use.

J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.: The efforts in the southwest to induce rainfall by exploding charges of powder were failures, of course. When the air is dry, nothing can make rain fall, any more than you can squeeze water out of a dry sponge. In that section, the rains come from winds which have blown over the Gulf of Mexico, and have become loaded with moisture. The rain-makers, of course, did not use ball in their guns.

Fear not the morrow, and its mystery.
It hath no labor harder than the past.
It hath no portal, howsoever fast.
But opens to the bearer of the key!
—Ernest Neal Lyon, in Harper's.

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Without Risking a Penny

WON'T YOU MERELY ASK FOR MY BOOK?

I have written these books after a lifetime's experience to tell you my way of curing chronic diseases.

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I will send with it an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He will let you take it for a month, and if it does what I claim the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

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One time in forty I fail. Sometimes the disease is too difficult to be reached in a month. Sometimes an organic trouble, like cancer, makes a cure impossible. But 39 in each 40 who take the remedy get well. The other one pays nothing; the treatment is free.

Won't you write a postal to learn about a remedy like that?

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I bring back the nerve power which alone operates each vital organ. I make each organ do its duty by giving it nerve power. Positively there is no other way.

It is a pity for a sick person to neglect an offer like this.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 558, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
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most sufferers believe Goitre is incurable he sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try it and know positively that their Goitre can be cured at home without pain, dangerous surgical operation or any inconvenience.

Doctor Haig can cure any Goitre quickly and safely in your own home. It makes no difference how serious your case may be, just write him to-day, telling your age, size of your Goitre, what part of the neck it is on and how long you have had it, and he will send you by return mail the free trial package, postpaid, of the remedy that will surely cure you.

Do not delay but write to-day to Dr. John P. Haig, 3656 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment, postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 6000 patients in that city have been cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

A CHAFING DISH.

The queerest duel I ever heard of was recently fought by two friends of mine," said a clubman yesterday. "The weapons were chafing dishes, and the result nearly proved fatal to both combatants. They both pride themselves on their knowledge of culinary art, and their arguments had become very wearying to the other members of the club. In order to put a stop to it we succeeded, by various innuendoes carried back and forth, in having one of the fellows challenge the other to combat. It was agreed that six dishes should be prepared by each and eaten by the cook in our presence. The six concoctions selected were lobster a la Newburg, Welsh rabbit, rum omelette, tripe and oysters, chicken livers sauté and stewed terrapin. They started gayly enough and in high spirits. The contest, it was agreed, should not exceed two hours. Long before the time was up both were pale and haggard, but they stuck it out to the bitter end, and both are now in the hands of their physicians. If that doesn't cure them of the chafing dish habit I don't know what will."—Galveston News.

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UNIFICATION.

"Sectional lines are vanishing! Soon there will be no North, no South, no East, no West!"

"Yes, I supose it's only a question of time until they get up a corporation big enough to own the whole country."

AFTER A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Aunt Hetty—Well, experience does teach us some pretty hard lessons.

Uncle Josh—Yes; but we don't seem to learn that it's no good wastin' time grumblin' about 'em.

THE HARDER WORK.

Mrs. Dash—Your clergyman complains that he is too hard-worked.

Mrs. Crash—He doesn't know what hard work is! Humph—you ought to see our progressive euchre club getting his salary together!

A REAL BARGAIN.

Mr. Youngthing—How in the world did you come to deposit that money in the bank instead of buying that automobile coat you wanted?

Mrs. Youngthing (triumphantly)—Why, I read in the morning paper that the interest had been reduced from 4 per cent to 3!

A FORMIDABLE FOE.

"The housekeeper thought she heard burglars and she seized a frying-pan——"

"Peculiar weapon!"

"Well, she would have made it hot for them!"

HIS DOWNWARD COURSE.

First Monkey—And man was once our equal?

Second Monkey—Yes, but look at him now. Long ago he lost his tail, and he frequently loses his head.—Smart Set.

FATHERLY INSIGHT.

Polly—Pa, don't you think I will be a success in business life?

Pa—No, Polly, not unless you get a situation where you can boss the boss.—Detroit Free Press.

SERENITY.

"I am afraid our friend has said something he will be sorry for."

"No," was the melancholy answer. "I don't think so. Anybody who didn't know better than to say what he did in the first place isn't likely to know when it's time to be sorry."—Washington Star.

SAME OLD SYMPTOMS.

Myer—What do you consider the best sign of spring weather?

Gyer—The delicious feeling which makes you want to sit down and watch other people work.—Chicago News.

GONE.

Aunt Maria—You should love your neighbor as yourself.

Tom—I love her better than I do myself.—Somerville Journal.

Why Angels Are Beardless.

At the dinner of the jewellers the other night James F. Dill raised a laugh by explaining a certain difficult problem in the matter of angels.

"A little child asked me the other day," said Mr. Dill, "'Why is it that you don't ever see angels with whiskers? Most men have whiskers,' she went on. 'I don't understand.'

"That was rather a poser for me, but after some reflection I explained it this way:

"'You see, my dear, it's because most men have such a close shave to get to heaven at all.'"

A Natural Inquiry.

First English Girl — "That American countess is worth millions, but she's awfully vulgar."

Second English Girl—"Indeed?"

First English Girl—"Yes. Why, she actually boasts of the amount she paid for everything she has."

Second English Girl—"Did she say how much she paid for her husband?"—Chicago News.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for March 16. The Ethiopian Converted. Acts viii:26-40. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The eight verses, 18 to 25 inclusive, lying between last lesson and this, show that Simon Magus, the sorcerer, who was baptized and received into the church, was not a true convert. He had evidently followed the crowd, as many do in our time, determined to be on the popular side. His real character and purpose appear when Peter and John came to perfect what Philip had begun. When, by the imposition of hands the Holy Ghost was bestowed, he came to the apostles offering money to purchase the right to dispense this gift. It is evident that he looked upon Christianity as another form of mystery by which a livelihood might be obtained even as by other arts which he had practiced. Peter's stern rebuke called forth from him a prayer for forgiveness. This incident, omitted from our study, deserves more careful consideration, as showing what impositions and blunders were possible in those days, and what danger there was of receiving unworthy persons into fellowship to the great scandal of religion.

THE MESSAGE (Verses 26, 27, 28.)—Philip's work in Samaria was finished. The visit of the apostles had put the church in a condition to dispense with his services—perhaps that was the chief design in sending them. Besides, there was need, and urgent need, elsewhere. The early ministers were itinerant. Settled pastors came later. But Philip changed his field only by direction of the angel of the Lord who told him precisely where to go, and he hastily obeyed, traveling in a nearly southerly coarse until he reached the highway leading from Jerusalem to Gaza, the stronghold of the Philistines (Gen. x:19). Obedience to this angelic message involved a journey on foot of forty miles or more, which was cheerfully and promptly accomplished. The reason for this order, so suddenly transferring the minister to another part of the country, is found in the fact that a eunuch, an officer of high rank in the Ethiopian court, was on his way home from Jerusalem. A proselyte to Judaism, he was in a state of mind requiring the aid of a teacher to find the truth of Scripture which he was diligently perusing.

THE PROMPTING (Verse 29.)—Philip had reached a certain place in the road when the Ethiopian drew near in his chariot. The heart of the Christian disciple was instantly drawn to the stranger from the distant land. The spirit of God that had guided the writers of Holy Writ spoke to Philip and directed him to join himself to the chariot for an interview. There were many considerations that might have deterred any man from such course. One was of Cushite origin, of black skin, or high station, or former who might not be approached by another so far removed by language, custom, nationality and position. But they had this in common—they received the oracles of God and counted themselves children of the covenant of grace. Besides, long before this Philip had learned to yield himself to the authorative words of the Holy Spirit. He had come too far now to resist. There was, withal, an earnest desire to serve his fellow, and he yielded to the prompting, and was soon walking by the side of the chariot of the man whom he had never seen till then.

THE QUESTION (Verses 30 and 31).—Here was a most favorable opportunity. Philip who knew the way of life was brought into close relation with one who desired to know the way. As he heard the Ethiopian read he gently inquired whether he understood, which was quite the same as to proffer his assistance if there was any obscurity or difficult requiring explanation. The question was not regarded with displeasure. On the contrary it drew out a response showing that it had been thankfully heard, and the truth seeker replied that he could not be expected to understand a meaning that had not been fathomed, and that, like all honest men, this government official desired information from another. There followed a cordial request which Philip gladly granted, to come up into the chariot and act as interpreter. All this reveals the state of the man's mind. He was well prepared to be a learner. If now he does not come out into a large and clear place and heartily accept the gospel it will be the fault of his teacher.

THE SCRIPTURE (Verses 32 and 33).—The passage upon which the eunuch had been meditating is very familiar to all Christians. It is recorded in Isaiah (chapter liii:7-8), and probably it was read from the Septuagint version of the Greek. The original was written seven centuries before. It had been strangely misunderstood or neglected altogether by the learned men of Israel, who seldom attempted any explanation, although at stated times every year it was publicly read in the synogogues. It is impossible to say how the Ethiopian came to these words. Had some one in Jerusalem from which he had lately come called his attention to them? Was it a casual finding in the course of a long reading? Had the Holy Spirit directed his attention to them? These questions are purely speculative, perhaps unprofitable, as they naturally occur to a thoughtful person. The words were of peculiar value at this time. Nothing in the Old Testament could have afforded a better text from which Philip might preach, and probably there was no portion of Scripture that would more certainly awaken the earnest desire of the Ethiopian.

THE SERMON (Verses 34 and 35).—Philip has become court preacher. His audience consisted of one person. Preacher and hearer were together in the chariot of the latter. The eager listener, who has exhausted his own power of investigation, has solicited only that which he could deliver. It was at the end of a question mark that the gospel sermon began. The text was one that since that day has been the basis of many discourses. It was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and like a lamb dumb before his shearers, so he opened not his mouth. In his humiliation his judgment was taken away. There is no record of the sermon delivered. It was extemporaneous. Doubtless it was brief. The eunuch had no time to do more than listen. The theme was Jesus—his sacrifice by the cross, the old story told by thousands of believers to millions of seekers. As the chariot wore its way slowly toward Gaza, the faithful minister in an orderly way expounded the Scripture, showing how the old prophecies, so long obscure, pointed unerringly to the man of Galilee who gave himself a ransom for many.

THE BAPTISM (Verses 36, 37, 38).—Gradually the light broke into the mind of the Ethiopian eunuch as Philip expounded the Scripture. The passage about which had clustered such mystery was made luminous with the glories of the cross. Naturally, generally occurs that which had given most perplexity afforded chief comfort. At last as the chario approached either a spring or stream of water sufficient for the purpose of baptism offered itself as a suitable candidate for baptism. He appears to have understood the mode by which one avowed his faith—indeed, he himself had embraced Judaism by that method. Had Philip informed his convert on the subject, as the original instruction of the Master required (Mark xvi:16). No witnesses were present. No vows were assumed. No imposing ceremony was required. The condition precedent only was required—faith in Jesus Christ as the Son of God. On confession of that the baptism was administered. By what mode? Let each settle that question himself for his own case. THE SEPARATION (Verses 39 and 40).—Philip and the eunuch were together long enough for the former to instruct the latter and induct him into the household of faith. That done, they were immediately separated by supernatural interposition. We are left to conjecture, we shall never know why—but the Holy Spirit, by whom the two had been brought together, now thrust them apart. Philip was literally caught up, and where and in other personal what Jesus was on several occasions (John vi:15). He appears at first to have been unconscious, but after a little when restored to his normal condition of mind and body, he was found several miles to the north in the town called Azotus, or Ashdod, not far from the sea. There he immediately began to preach, traveling through the regions round about and coming finally to Caesarea, where Paul found him some years after (Acts xxi:8), and where he probably resided. The Ethiopean resumed his journey homeward, rejoicing in his new faith. What became of him no one knows. Certain legends of a most romantic character have grown up around his name, but they do not connect him with any after events. It has been urged, not without reason, that he carried the gospel to his people (Psalm lxviii:31).

QUESTIONS.—1. How many times and in what manner were supernatural influences exerted in the incidents of this lesson? 2. What is known concerning Ethiopia—its people, their language, customs and religion? What familiar cases in other scriptures can be given of angelic speech to men? 4. Wherein did the voice of an angel differ from that of the Holy Spirit? 5. What is indicated concerning the Jewish scriptures by this fact that the eunuch made a purchase? 6. What was probably the method of teaching employed by Philip? 7. What other notable cases of a single hearer are recorded in the New Testament? 8. Why was the ordinance of baptism administered? 9. Is there anything in the lesson, and if so what, to indicate the mode of baptism? 10. When the eunuch went on his way home what were his probable reflections? 11. Was the eunuch made a member of the Christian church? 12. Is it ordinarily safe to leave a young convert to himself and his Bible? 13. How much of modern missionary spirit and method was there in this occurrence? 14. How was Philip benefited by this experience? 15. What traits of character are exhibited in these two men?

Trend of Brussels sugar conference and German tariff legislation taken as suggestive of growing power of commercialism in world politics.

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Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

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This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, 31 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

DOCTORS ENDORSE SWAMP-ROOT

**To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver or

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

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DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY.

It is refreshing to find a Democratic newspaper, and one with a national reputation for ability, willing to take up Philippine matters in a practical way, and to lecture its party's leaders in Congress for the absurd position they have taken. That paper is the Atlanta Constitution, one of the most influential Democratic papers in the South.

The Constitution frankly tells the Democrats in Congress and out of it, that the Philippine problem "is no longer a question of possession and retention, but wholly a question of administration." The temper of the American people, continues the Constitution, is unmistakable. "They mean to keep the Philippines." That question was tested in the campaign of 1900. The Republican party, we are told, "could not be better pleased than to have the Democrats declare for the repudiation of future sovereignty, control and jurisdiction over the Philippines." Finally, the Constitution says: "Let the question of possession and retention stand 'res adjudicata.' Cut it out of the discussion resolutely, and let us face with courage and wisdom the problem of governing the Filipinos with justice, wisdom and moderation."

The Constitution might well go on and lecture the Democratic leaders for making that party stand merely for negatives. It has no positive policies. It has not the broad leadership that will accept frankly the fact that, on a given matter, its opponents are right, and therefore the best interests of the people demand that no issue be raised over it. Too narrow for such a course, the Democratic party is committed to nothing but a negation of Republican policies. A question of public policy comes up; the Republicans decide that a certain course is the best for the nation. The Democratic party lines up, bellows "No!" and lets it go at that. And this has been so persistent of late years that the intelligent portion of the American voting population has acquired the habit of observing which way the Democratic party proposed to go, and then of voting the other way.

On this Philippine matter, the Democratic attitude is characteristic. It keeps on discussing the status of those islands, as if it were in doubt. There is no doubt whatever in the matter. The Islands are ours. Our title is as good as it is to any of our area—to the Louisiana purchase, to the Mexican cession, to Alaska, for example. The natives are unfit for independent self-government. They need civilizing, uplifting, training in the duties of citizenship. And all the opposition of the Democrats will not change the situation one iota.

TWO SOUTH CAROLINA BULLIES

While no doubt the vast majority of decent American citizens would be glad to see Tillman expelled from the Senate—and McLaurin, too, for that matter—it will not be done. And, even were Tillman expelled, he would probably be returned to the Senate by the South Carolina legislature. It is most difficult to obtain the two-thirds vote, in either house of Congress, which is necessary to expel a member. The most shameful outrage ever perpetrated in either branch of Congress was the assault made on Charles Sumner in 1856. He was a Senator from Massachusetts, and was writing at his desk in the Senate chamber, after adjournment. Preston S. Brooks, then a Representative from South Carolina—Tillman's state—beat Sumner into insensibility with a heavy cane. A movement was made to expel Brooks from the House, but the vote stood 121 to 95—less than two-thirds. That truculent bully then defied the House by resigning his seat, and was re-elected by his constituents with but six votes in opposition.

Looking back at that episode, it is difficult to imagine how any man, even in South Carolina, could justify so dastardly a performance as that of Brooks. The real character of Brooks can be guaged by the trouble between himself and Anson Burlingame, then a member of the House from Massachusetts. During a debate in the House, words passed between them, and Brooks challenged Burlingame to a duel. The latter promptly accepted; Canada was chosen as the place of meeting and rifles as weapons. Brooks failed to appear on the ground, alleging that he would have to "pass through the enemy's country"—the North—to get there. The poet Bryant celebrated this episode by a poem of which the refrain was, "Bully Brooks is afraid." Brooks died of diphtheria in Washington, in 1857, while still a member of the House.

RUSSIANIZING MANCHURIA.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance was no sooner announced than Russia began her work of checkmating it. This is in the form of increased activity in the colonization of Manchuria, Eastern Siberia, and the valley of the Amur river by Russian subjects. Within a few months Russian vessels will be busy carrying Rusian colonists from Odessa to Vladivostock. The result will be that the portion of Northern China the Czar covets will, in a few years, be Russian in people if not in sovereignty.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty is a bar to the rapid acquisition of territory by Russia, but the Slav peasantry will win this vast area eventually. The allies can not protest against this colonization of Russians, unless they determine to go to war and settle the matter, once for all, by the arbitrament of the sword.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

For the third time in the history of the United States the hall of the national House of Representatives has witnessed the assembling of both houses of congress and the principal government officials, to commemorate the life and death of a President, fallen by the hand of an assassin. It was impossible that Secretary Hay, in his splendid tribute to McKinley, should fail to call the attention of his hearers to the close similarity of all these crimes, to the utter uselessness of these assassinations, and the grave problem which they—especially the third—present for solution.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Hay referred to the honorable and blameless lives of each of the three murdered Presidents, the obscurity of their infamous assassins, and then adverted to the strength of our republican form of government, which maintained its stability without a tremor of fear for the safety of the nation. Very impressive were his remarks on the peculiar form of criminality which the anarchist insanity presents; and he closed that branch of his subject by an expression of confidence that it is within the power of a government by the people to guard against this red-handed band, "to take away from them the hope of escape, the long luxury of scandalous days in court and the unwholesome sympathy of hysterical degenerates, and so by degrees to make the crime not worth committing, even to these abnormal and distorted souls."

Speaking of the life and public career of the late President, Mr. Hay pointed out the gradual unfolding of his character from his boyhood onward; his high aims, and his careful preparation of himself to meet the future, and to make himself worth of whatever of honor or station time might bring. He performed his duty without hesitation when it came to him, during his soldier career in the civil war, in his law office, in the stormy field of politics, or in official station. He was respected by all for his probity, piety and patriotism; and Mr. Hay's characterization was eminently just as, "from his birth to his death typically American." The occasion was a great one, but the Secretary was equal to the occasion, and his address will long remain one of the most notable in the memorial oratory of America.

A REPUBLICAN DUTY.

The Blade earnestly protests against the action of the Republican members in the Ohio Senate in passing a redistricting bill which fails to provide for changes in the boundaries of ony of the Congressional districts of the state, and it hopes that the Republican majority in the House will refuse to concur in such action and will hold up the bill and compel the Senate to assist in passing a measure along Republican lines.

It is true the word has gone out from Washington to "let well enough alone." But this slogan loses its force when to let the districts alone means a possible increase of two Democrats in the Ohio Congressional delegation. The protests of Congressmen who fear they may lose their seats if any changes are made made should not deafen the ears of legislators to the demand that at least the Columbus and Dayton districts should be made reliably Republican when this can be done without endangering other Republican districts.

The Ohio delegation is now made up of seventeen Democrats and four Republicans. However, in normal years the election gives the Republicans fifteen members and the Democrats six. Two years ago, after one of the hardest fights ever witnessed in Ohio John J. Lentz, the traducer of McKinley, was defeated in the Columbus district by the narrow margin of 18 votes. Unless the boundaries of this district is changed Lentz will probably be nominated and elected this year and Ohio will be further disgraced by this demagogue. The Columbus district can be changed and made Republican without endangering any other Republican district and this should be done.

The Dayton district is normally Democratic and was represented in Congress for a number of years by a Democrat until in the landslide of two years ago Hon. Robert Nevin was nominated and elected by the slender majority of 154 over his Democratic opponent. Like the Columbus district, the Dayton district can be changed and mada Republican without affecting the political complexion of the surrounding districts, and political wisdom demands that this be done.

To leave the districts as they are is pleasing to the Democratic members of the legislature and they are opposed to any change. This was apparent in the Senate when the Democrats lined up to a man in favor of the Patterson bill which is now half a law and which leaves the districts as they are. This of itself should demonstrate to Republicans that something should be done.

In states in which Democratic legislatures are in session the redistricting bills provide for the shutting out of as many Republican Congressmen as possible. The party will lose many Congressional seats in Democratic states and Ohio Republicans should see the danger and do what they can to make certain the election of a Republican Congress this year.

The Republicans have a good working majority in both branches of the General Assembly and they will be held responsible if they do not make certain of as many Republican Congressmen as possible. The selfish views on this matter entertained by certain officials in Washington should not deter the Republican members in the legislature from doing their duty to their party.

It is hoped the Republican members of the House will stand firm in the determination to make the changes necessary to insure the election of Republican Congressmen in seventeen of the twenty-one districts.

NATIONAL AIRS.

Prince Henry's visit to the United States has brought out a fact not generally known—that the national air of Germany is not The Watch on the Rhine, as so many have believed. It is the melody which in the United States is known as America, and in England as God Save the King. Thus three great countries have among them but one national air—and that a very ordinary one, indeed. Sometimes it leads to confusion and embarrassment—as in the case of the Boer delegates who came to this country a year ago. They found a crowd on the pier to give them a hearty welcome, but were astounded to hear the latter lustily singing a tune which to their ears was the English national anthem.

LOOK AT THE MAP!

There are a vast number of people in the United States who have no idea of the real situation in the Philippines. Please look at the map on the first page of this paper, and read the article therewith.

The portions actually disturbed by rebels are marked in black. The insurrection is dying out there, and will soon be ended. Then the Philippines will be as quiet and as safe for Americans as any other section of the United States.

The portions inclosed in black lines are occupied by savage tribes. They are not in insurrection, but those regions are not now, and never have been, safe for unarmed white men.

Read the article, study the map, and show them to your Democratic neighbors, who think the islands are all in insurrection, as they were in 1899.

"OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

About a month ago, the American government sent to the Russian and Chinese governments a diplomatic note, which declares that any agreement whereby China should give to any company or corporation any exclusive rights or privileges in opening mines, establishing railroads, or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria, would be viewed with the gravest concern by the United States.

It was explained that any such agreement would constitute a monopoly, and this would be a distinct breach of the stipulations of our treaties with China; would restrict the rightful trade of American citizens; would impair China's sovereign rights and interfere with her ability to meet her international obligations; and would violate the policy of the open door and absolute equality of trade for all nations.

In other words, the United States notifies China and Russia that we stand where we did a year ago, when, in concert with Great Britain and Japan, we prevented the signing of the Manchurian treaty, by which that immense province would have become Russian territory. Coming, as this note does, on the heels of the treaty of alliance between Japan and England, it serves notice to the world that Russia's secretive methods of diplomacy, whereby she strives to accomplish her designs despite her treaty obligations, will not be permitted. The open door in China must be and will be maintained. It was due to the self-respect and dignity of the American republic that this step be taken.

AN IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Two Western states are engaged in a lawsuit in the Supreme court of the United States. The Arkansas river flows through eastern Colorado and the western half of Kansas, in a slightly southeasterly course. The region traversed needs but one thing to make it a garden spot—that one thing being water. It is part of the dry region on the high plains. So Colorado people have gone to using the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation. Now Kansas has brought suit, on the ground that Colorado is using too much water. Kansas has arid lands of her own which are capable of irrigation from the Arkansas. The court is not asked to stop the irrigation works already erected in Colorado, but to prohibit that state from granting any further privileges of the kind, to the end that Kansas may not be deprived of all the water during the dry season.

The Supreme court has original jurisdiction in all cases to which a state is a party, and therefore Kansas brought suit directly before that tribunal. The question at issue is a new one as between states, though the principle of the contention has been settled long ago in the cases of individual water rights along streams. The owner of land through which a stream runs has the right to the use of the water, but he can not use it in such a way that land-owners lower down are deprived of a similar use. It would seem that the same principle would apply to a similar controversy between states regarding the waters of a river.

The importance of this suit lies in its bearing upon the problem of irrigation. There is a powerful effort making to have Congress legislate with reference to the irrigation of arid America. The aid of the United States is invoked because the problem is too vast and too costly for individual enterprise or for the states. Now a new element is to be considered—the right of each state to the use of the water of a river. In New Mexico and Arizona, irrigation works on the upper waters of the Rio Grande and the Gila take practically all the water during the dry season. Can the people of one-half a state or territory thus use up the waters of a stream to the injury of the citizens lower down? The decision of the Supreme court is expected to throw light on these questions; and it is very certain that Congress will not take up the irrigation problem until they are solved.

TILLMAN'S ASININITY.

Commenting on the letter of the President withdrawing the invitation to dine with Prince Henry, Senator Tillman said:

The President, of course, has the right to invite any one he chooses, officially or otherwise, and also has the right to withdraw such invitation. As I am not conscious of having done anything personal or official which gives the President the right to insult, I am surprised at his action. Prince Henry, the President's guest, comes from a country where custom makes it obligatory upon any man who regards himself a gentleman to promptly resent an insult, and the method is by challenge to a duel.

Senator Tillman set out to make an ass of himself and there is no question but that he has succeeded. This talk about a duel is all rot. Tillman's language shows that the President did exactly right in withdrawing that dinner invitation. No wonder the governor of South Carolina expresses sorrow that he did not accept the resignations of Tillman and McLauren when they were offered some months ago. Not only has South Carolina disgraced herself, but she has embarrassed the whole country. These senators evidently made the mistake of thinking the Senate chamber a bar room, and through it all Tillman was more to blame than McLauren.

Simply because certain Ohio congressmen want the districts to remain as they are, is no reason why the Republican legislature should not do its duty and make the Columbus and Dayton districts reliably Republican. Why should the party play into the hands of Democracy?

South Carolina seems to be heartily ashamed of her Tillmans. There is yet hope for that state.

And Prince Henry, too, is leading a strenuous life these days.

What a long-eared tribe those South Carolina Tillmans must be!

SEEKING AN ISSUE.

Mr. Bryan's visit to Columbus did not result as that gentleman hoped. He wished to get an expression of members of the Democratic state committee in favor of an endorsement of the Kansas City platform by the coming state convention, but was promptly and unanimously informed that the Ohio Democrats had quite enough of free silver.

This seems to indicate that the Ohio Democrats are inclined to take up the political program of David B. Hill, which he embodied in his speech before the Manhattan club of New York on February 22. This may be summed up as opposition to expansion, a demand for free trade, the suppression of trusts, the protection of the states against federal encroachment, and international bimetallism.

The latter is thrown in to conciliate the Bryan element in the West—what is left of it. International bimetallism is utterly visionary. All the great commercial nations of the world, without exception, have the gold standard, and they will not change it. Such a plank in a political platform would be only a platitude. In the same class is the protection of the states against federal encroachment. No one knows of any such encroachment, attempted or suggested. As for the suppression of trusts, Mr. Hill must allude to it as a state rather than a national question. The limitations of the constitution upon the powers of Congress render it impossible to enact any national legislation that would compass the end he desires.

There is left then, of the Hill platform, only two effective planks—anti-imperialism and free trade. The Democratic party won national power in 1892 on the latter, and the experience of the people with the Wilson bill was so distressful that we doubt if they will care to invite a repetition. Cover it up as Mr. Hill may under a demand for reciprocity, it is the same old dogma, and when enacted into law it means a national deficit, idle men and hard times. As for anti-imperialism, any plank would necessarily be a declaration against an accomplished fact. The Philippines have belonged to the United States since early in 1899, and no one can imagine the American people deliberately voting to alienate a portion of the national territory. They have never supported such a proposition in the past, and there is no reason to suppose they are less patriotic to-day.

BEATS THEM ALL.

Your Uncle Sam may be pardoned if he has a good opinion of himself these days. In a business way he has demonstrated that he is a hustler. As an exporter he now stands at the head of the class of nations. He sells more goods abroad than any other country in the world. Even Johnny Bull drops to second place. The commercial supremacy of the United States is complete.

In 1891 the value of the exports of the United States was $872,000,000, while great Britain sold goods abroad that year to the amount of $1,315,000,000. That was a wide margin in favor of John Bull. But last year Uncle Sam's export trade reached the aggregate of $1,438,746,000, while Great Britain's sales abroad amounted to $1,365,000,000. Of course, other countries sold less amounts.

These figures are cold, substantial facts. Demagogues have, during the past decade, howled about the country going to ruin. The free traders have raved about the "Chinese wall of protection" shutting us off from foreign markets and the free silverites tore their hair and insisted that the country was going to ruin by the gold standard route.

But during the greater part of this decade there has been a Republican President and a Republican congress in Washington and Republican principles have prevailed, with the results that now this country is the greatest commercial power in the world. Mr. Republican, when your Democratic friend talks to you about the advisability of a change, remind him of these facts.

MISS STONE'S CAPTORS.

Miss Stone is free, and her captors have the money paid as ransom. It is altogether likely that the story is true that she was captured by agents or members of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, and that the ransom money goes into the treasury of that organization. It appears that Miss Stone was treated with the utmost consideration, and that her captors, whoever they were, have a friendly feeling toward her and her fellow-missionaries.

It seems probable, too, that her kidnaping may have been intended to involve the United States government in an international affair, and draw attention to the long struggle of the Macedonians to free themselves from Turkish rule. It would certainly be proper for the United States to demand the repayment of the ransom, with substantial damages in addition for Miss Stone, to compensate her for the hardships she has undergone. But on whom must the demand be made—the government of Bulgaria or that of Turkey?

NO JURISDICTION.

The supreme court of the United States denied the motion of the state of Minnesota for leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities company, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. In other words, the constitution of the United States does not give the supreme court jurisdiction of the case.

This does not affect the suit against the Securities company brought by Attorney General Knox, for this is based on the allegation that the company has violated the Sherman anti-trust law. The decision of the supreme court on the Minnesota application is in no sense a victory for the railway interests concerned in the merger. It simply means that an untenable beginning was made, and that a fresh start must be taken on some other tack to reach the desired point.

Prince Henry is having such a good time in this country that it would not be surprising if he should throw up his princely job and become an American citizen.

With a trade worth almost $300,000,000 a year with Germany, why should America not show friendliness to that nation's visiting representative?

Our European cousins will please understand that Uncle Sam has equal good will for all, but will not play any exclusive favorites.

On May 1, the United States troops in Cuba will be withdrawn, and the pledge of this nation will have been kept.

Wonder if Wilhelm don't wish he had come himself?

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Prince Henry's Visit.

It was a happy inspiration that led Emperor William to send his brother on his present visit to the United States. Prince Henry's trip has thus far been marked only by pleasant incidents. The various ceremonial occasions of which he has been the central figure have been appropriate and, in their way, memorable, and the greetings extended to him have been distinguished by the most hospitable and, indeed, cordial spirit. The welcome extended to the Prince has not been merely an official one; the people generally have in numbers of ways manifested a spirit of good feeling.

Of the visitor himself it may be said, without reservation, that he has made a most favorable impression. He has everywhere manifested the traits of a simple and dignified, but modest and cheerful, personality. He has been alert and interested in his observation of men and things, and he certainly has shown himself industrious, as the list of his engagements testifies. He has not spoken often or at length during his trip, but what he has said has been marked by good sense and good feeling. Perhaps nothing that he has said during his visit showed more good sense than his advice to the representatives of the United German societies in New York, that every German who has become a citizen of the United States should be as loyal and as good a citizen as he would have been had he remained in Germany.

In Afghanistan.

Reports from Afghanistan are somewhat disquieting to government circles in India and London. The new ameer, it is reported, is disposed to stir up a fanatical religious war and to that end is employing the Hadda Mullah, one of the most bitter and influential foes the British have in that region. The late ameer was a strong man, and used the Mullah of Hadda for his own purposes but kept him in control. The present ameer is not so able as his father was, and a religious war may soon get beyond him, even if he had a disposition to curb its successes. The Indian government has been warned to look after the agitator, and the ameer may have to be reminded of his relations with the British and the necessity for caution in the business of exciting hostilities against them.

Schley Case Ended.

In refusing by a vote of 9 to 5 to take action on any of the Schley resolutions, the House naval committee has practically ended the unpleasant case so far as Congress is concerned. The committee clearly took the ground that by appealing to the President, his commander in chief, Admiral Schley has closed his own case. It is best that the unpleasant, and in many ways unprofitable, controversy be considered closed. There is little more that Schley could gain even should Congress reopen the case, as his champions on the naval committee were willing to eliminate the question of command. Schley and all who took part in the battle of Santiago and its preliminaries have been given due credit by the American people. Congress cannot add to this and it might detract from it by reviving the heat and bitterness of the controversy. The outstanding questions will be impartially dealt with by history.

Unpleasant Incident Closed.

The Senate is to be congratulated on the celerity with which it has disposed of the Tillman-McLaurin affair. It consumed but five legislative days in the process, whereas early last week an interminable squabble seemed to be threatened. The South Carolina offenders deserved something more than a resolution of censure. They are not hypersensitive persons, and the words, "and they are hereby so censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body," cannot be supposed to have stung them or disturbed their peace of mind. But there is doubt as to the length to which the Senate can go in disciplining its members, short of their suspension, and it was wise to drop the matter with sharp censure.

Colombia and the Canal.

Little is known concerning the exact status of the isthmian canal negotiations and deliberations. But in the somewhat sensational dispatches from Paris there is nothing to excite American apprehension. There is no warrant for the statement that "Colombia has blocked, temporarily if not permanently, the proposed sale of the Panama canal to the United States." The consul general of Colombia at Paris has simply served notice on the company that it cannot transfer its concession to the United States without first securing a modification of certain articles of its charter. There is no "thunderbolt" or even surprise in this notice. The Walker commission has been aware of the fact all along. The company is anxious to sell, and is awaiting the decision of congress. Colombia is willing and anxious to facilitate the transfer, but she wishes to make the best terms possible, as we should in her place. She has given us no occasion to question her good faith.

The Boer War.

The Boers have met a severe defeat within the same triangle of railways, block houses and wire-protected trenches from which DeWet escaped three weeks ago. The fight at that time occurred in the western part of the triangle, near Heilbron, where armored cars patrolled the main line of railway running north and south. This last disaster, by which the Boers lost more than 600 men after making a number of desperate charges, occurred in the eastern end of the triangle, with Harrismith on the south and Frankfort on the north. There the line of block houses holds the summit of a range of hills, with the railway out of action as a military quantity, in the valley still to the eastward.

The field of the fighting would indicate that the main body of the Boers has not been outside the triangle, since the last engagement, and that DeWet returned for the relief of his followers who did not break through when he did. That he escaped while Manie Botha was killed will tend to prolong the fighting, but if the larger part of what is left of the Boer army is still within the corral made by Kitchener, it is only a question of time when it must be captured.

Against this loss by the Boers of 600 men, the loss of the British a few days earlier of 16 officers and 451 men counts for nothing. The British have men to lose by the thousands. The Boers cannot spare them by tens and long carry on the war, nor can they hold the British prisoners they capture. Unless the Boers can break out of the triangle and escape northward their finish is in sight.

Why do the English newspapers rage so over the American welcome to Prince Henry? They seem to forget that he is the nephew of King Edward.

MOTOR CAR COMPANIES WILL HAVE AN EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO

The above cut represents the International Motor Car Company's new steam touring carriage.

In conversation with the officials at the Toledo office, and through an inspection of the factory of the International Motor Car Company yesterday, a Blade representative learned that the company is making preparations for a large and profitable business during the coming season. The company's attention just now is given to the second annual automobile show, which begins to-day in the Coliseum, Chicago, and which will last one week. The auto show is expected to be the most successful exhibit of this kind ever held in the United States. There are two reasons to justify this expectation, one is that a majority of machines are now nearer the point of perfection in construction and operation than heretofore, and the other is that it has been clearly demonstrated that the public is taking a greater degree of interest in the motor carriage.

The Toledo factory has sent six models of its automobiles to the Chicago Auto Show, the new steam touring carriage, the gasoline touring car, the steam surrey, standard runabout and dos-a-dos. The following representatives from Toledo will attend the exhibit: A. E. Schaaf, vice-president and general manager; C. E. Irwin, sales manager; H. B. Anderson, of the designing department; H. A. Fish, the designer of the exhibit; R. B. Bramwell, advertising manager; Harry Stoll Leyman, secretary-treasurer; E. O. Durfee and R. E. Searles.

The company has the largest and most conspicuous space for the exhibit, being located at the entrance of the Coliseum.

During the past week, there have been shipped from the Toledo factory four machines to Cape Town, South Africa, making nine in all which have gone to this destination since last December. Five of the carriages are being used by officers of the British army.

The Great Seal of Ohio

"It will cause you to change the seal of the state of Ohio if you abandon the canals. You see on that seal the arrows typifying the battle in the wilderness, a canal boat and Mt. Logan, with the sun rising over its crest. If you let the canals go, it will cost more to change these seals all over the state than it would to repair the waterways."

This was the somewhat absurd argument made before a committee of the

THE GREAT SEAL OF 1866.

Ohio General Assembly last Tuesday night on the question of abandoning the canals of the state. It was made by Major C. T. Mason, who now lives on a farm near Chillicothe, the first capital of Ohio. He is the son of the Confederate States commissioner, who, with his colleague Slidell, was taken from the British steamer Trent—an act which came near bringing on a war with England.

Major Mason's statements are not correct. There is no canal boat on the state seal of Ohio, and there never has been. The arrows do not typify frontier warfare with the Indians. And even were there a canal boat on the great seal, the abandonment of the canals would not necessitate a change in the design by any means.

It is a curious fact that the designs of the state seal of Ohio, used by newspapers, and kept as stock cuts by type foundries, have seldom represented it correctly. Many of them show and old-time "ark," or covered flat-boat, such as emigrants used in floating down the Ohio. Mr. Mason has evidently seen one of these engravings and mistook the ark for a canal-boat. Most of the designs show a motto—imperium in imperio; but that has not been a part of the seal since 1868. The first legislature, after Ohio became a state, provided by law for a great seal. The act was passed March 25, 1803. It provides for the design as follows: "On the right side, near the bottom, a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain, over which shall appear a rising sun. The state seal to be surrounded by these words: 'The great seal of the state of Ohio.'"

The engraver who cut the seal departed slightly from the letter of the law. In place of a mountain, he made three; and he also placed a river flowing along the base of the range. The state capital was then Chillicothe, and it is a local tradition there that he used the outline of Mount Logan, which stands east of the city, for the central peak, and represented the Scioto river, which washes the base of the hill.

This remained the legal design of the state seal until 1866. Some one, who realized what a nice job it would be to replace all the seal presses used for county, judicial, notarial and other official seals, with new dies, succeeded in getting the design changed. The act of April 6, 1868, provided as follows:

"The coat of arms of the state of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, upon which shall be engraved on the left in the foreground, a bundle of seventeen arrows; to the right of the arrows, a sheaf of wheat, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a range of mountains, over which shall appear a rising sun; between the base of the mountains and the arrows and the sheaf, in the left foreground, a river shall be represented flowing toward the right foreground. * * * At the bottom of the shield there shall be a motto, in these words: 'Imperium in imperio.'"

It will be seen that the design really followed the old Chillicothe engraver's idea, in the points in which he did not follow exactly the law of 1803. The only really new thing was the addition of the motto. When its meaning—"An empire within an empire"—was fully understood, there was a great deal of objection. It savored of the old Southern state rights doctrine, which was one of the dogmas settled adversely by the civil war, then just over.

The next General Assembly got rid of the motto by the act of May 9, 1868, which says: "That the coat of arms of the state of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, in form of a circle. On it, in the foreground, on the right, a sheaf of wheat; on the left, a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain range, over which shall appear a rising sun."

This simply restored the original design of 1803, except that it used the phrase "a range of mountains" instead of "a mountain." In engraving the seal, however, the river was left in, although not mentioned in the act, as will be seen by the cut.

Ohio was the seventeenth state admitted to the Union, therefore the bundle of seventeen arrows typifies the American Union; the sheaf of wheat its symbolic of agriculture, the state's original and still most important industry. The rising sun is an allusion to the advance of the state in wealth and power. The mountains are an allusion to the fact that this was the first state west of "the mountains"—that is, the Alleghanies. Though not authorized, the river is altogether appropriate, it referring to the Ohio—"la belle riviere"—from which the state was named.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE BALCONY FIRE ESCAPE

The iron fire escapes usually placed on large office and factory buildings, do not add materially to their beauty, and more than once they have proven useless as a means of escape from the burning building, owing to the necessity for passing in front of the blazing windows in the descent. There is a decided advant-

age in the apparatus shown in the illustration over the old form of stationary platforms and stairways, as it can be lowered rapidly past the flames consuming the woodwork, and, if desired, a protecting shield may be provided as a further guard. The invention consists of two slotted tubes secured to the face of the wall to receive a set of brake shoes supporting the balcony or platform. The brake shoes are controlled by a lever at one end of the platform, the shoes being normally clamped to the edges of the guide tubes to support the apparatus beneath an upper row of windows for use as a balcony, which it resembles not a little. At the ends of the guide tubes pulleys are placed to carry endless cables connecting with the car. When a fire occurs and the car has been lowered to the ground by the proper handling of the brake lever it may then be raised again to the first party who has used it. To accomplish this the cables connected with the endless cables to rise inside the tubes as the car falls, and by pulling the ropes the platform may be raised and lowered as often as desired.

LAWTON COULD NOT HAVE MAN HANGED

Peter McQueen, a newspaper man and Boston lecturer, who went through the Santiago campaign and accompanied Gen. Lawton on his last and fatal expedition against Santa Cruz, tells a story which illustrates the gentleness that characterized this leader. In course of one of the forced marches made at night a native guide who was leading the Americans betrayed them, and attempted to get them into an ambush, from which they escaped only through the vigilance and care of their commander. The next morning the treacherous guide was tried by a court martial and sentenced to immediate execution. A priest was summoned and the unhappy guide was told to prepare for execution. As the priest was praying with the condemned man, McQueen took his camera, and, finding a convenient place, got a picture. As he came back he saw Gen. Lawton watching. Going up to him he apologized for having ventured to take the picture of the man without the general's permission, but explained that he had thought it was a good subject.

"McQueen," said the general slowly, "that man is sentenced to death. I'm the only man who can save him." He paused, and his strong face showed the stress of conflicting emotion.

"He imperilled the lives of 2,000 men, and he ought to be hanged. But I never have killed a man in cold blood, and I can't do it now.

A few days later General Lawton was mortally wounded leading his men in battle.

The Mockingbird

List to that bird! His song—what poet rens it?
Brigand of birds, he's stolen every note!
Prince, though, of thieves—hark how the rascal spends it!
Pours the whole forest from one thay throat.

—Ednah Proctor Hayes, in Home and Flowers.

Current Events

Joseph Hinkle hanged at Peoria for the murder of his wife.

Three hundred residents of Mattoon, Ill., afflicted with "pink eye."

Heavy spring business prophesied in Dun's review of trade.

Judge Moses Ide, of the Philippine commission, seriously ill.

Conference committee of House and Senate agrees on Philippine tariff bill.

Fire losses to insurance companies in the United States during February, $15,000,000.

Col. Francis W. Parker of the University of Chicago, dies at Pass Christian, Miss.

Many census clerks to lose positions as result of pending bill making bureau permanent.

Cuban-American League is circulating petitions for the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Life-savers at Long Beach go to rescue of steamer Acara from China, saving 25 men of crew.

Business men of Manila held a mass meeting to protest against a prohibitive tariff on Philippine goods.

Iowa Senate agreed to submit a constitutional amendment to the people on the question of woman suffrage.

Senate, in passing claims bill and irrigation measure, leaves way clear for consideration of ship subsidy.

Confusion regarding proposed legislation for Cuba causes much concern to party leaders in both parties.

Roof collapses at plant of the South Chicago Furnace company, killing two workmen and injuring several others.

President makes it plain that any trifling concession with the Cuban tariff question will bring forth a special message.

Sir Thomas Lipton approved form of deed of gift prepared by committee to go to winner of Lipton cup for lake yachts.

Terrific storms in all sections of the United States slay a score of persons and leave ruin and desolation in their paths.

Samuel Schwartz, a pupil of a Chicago school, taken ill after being shaken by a teacher and died soon afterwards of heart disease.

J. M. Wisker, the New York Central engineer who was blamed for the disaster in the Park avenue tunnel, indicted for manslaughter.

Marconi maintains constant communication with shore while crossing the ocean, wireless messages being transmitted over 1,000 miles.

Tramp steamer Milster from France to Boston with a cargo of sugar went ashore at Rockford, Mass. Crew of 25 rescued by life-savers.

Aged parents cross ocean and plead successfully for boy who had been convicted of stealing $8,000 from his New York employer.

Uncertainty over the outcome of the Northern Securities case is tying up capital which was intended for investment in similar enterprises.

Edward Tuck of New York will establish a free hospital in Paris for the benefit of Americans. It is to be named after Benjamin Franklin.

American collector of Sitka expelled Canadian customs officers from Skagway for interfering with American officials. Defied treaty with England.

Senate censures Senators McLaurin and Tillman for their offense. Minority report favored suspending Tillman twenty days and his colleague five days.

House committee on rivers and harbors agreed on bill carrying appropriations of $80,700,000, of which $24,000,000 is cash and $56,700,000 in continuing contracts.

House naval committee, by a decisive vote, defeated attempt to secure consideration of the various Schley resolutions now in the hands of a sub-committee.

Henry A. Taylor, the Connecticut millionaire who furnished the money, convicted of conspiracy to bribe Grand Rapids officials in the water works case.

Woodford Hughes of Jacksonville, Ill., who was warned to leave the place by night riders, returned and was killed by a mob while asleep in the house of a friend.

Report from Los Angeles that corporations doing business in California and having a combined capital of billions, are to be sued under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Lukban, the notorious leader of Samar rebels, is captured by Lieutenant Strebler's scouts. War department regards event as most important since Aguinaldo was made prisoner.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, vetoes resolution providing for voting machines for the reason that he thinks the money can be employed better in making needed improvements.

House breaks its record on private pension legislation, passing 139 bills in three hours. Senate accepts conference report on permanent census bill and takes up irrigation measure.

New York traveling man, to demonstrate the safety of the United States mails, pastes the address of his daughter in Pennsylvania on a silver dollar and the coin is delivered.

A railroad which is practically a new transcontinental system is to be built 80 miles east from Eureka, Cal., to connect with the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Great Northern.

President Roosevelt will ignore the result of Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina, whose act is repudiated by the people of his state. President will go to Charleston on expedition as planned.

Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman of South Carolina, nephew of Senator Tillman, sent an insulting telegram to President Roosevelt, requesting the withdrawal of his acceptance of an invitation to make a sword presentation to a South Carolina officer.

FOREIGN.

All immediate danger of death of Count Tolstoi is reported passed.

French election prospects indicate probable gain of forty votes by the government.

British troops captured General Louis Botha, who escapes and joins his fleeing command.

International council at Antwerp favors suppression of all direct and indirect sugar bounties.

Two hundred Samar insurgents attacked American scouting party and 80 bolomen were killed.

General movement in France to force reduction of compulsory military service to two years.

Princess Radziwill is arrested at Cape Town on charge of forgery and admitted to bail in £1,000.

Germany is thought to have passed her financial and industrial crisis and better times are in sight.

Parisians discussing plan of erecting wireless telegraph systems in city, to take place of telephones.

United States to demand of Turkey reimbursement of $72,000 paid for ransom of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka.

Cologne Gazette called the Prince Henry festivities one of the most beautiful pages in Germany's international relations.

Member of French Chamber of Deputies demanded an investigation of American cattle that were sold to the French army.

Russia gives Great Britain assurances that rights of foreigners at New Chwang, China, as an open port, will remain inviolate.

Tariff committee of German reichstag adopts compromise amendment regarding corn duties in spite of government opposition.

Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul, with 2,000 followers, has captured the City of El Riad, central Arabia, and is inaugurating a serious revolt.

America's welcome to Prince Henry creates a good impression among Berlin speculators, but no effect is shown upon values.

After a week of dullness in the London market, prices are suddenly strengthened by the reports of Kitchener's successes in South Africa.

Joseph Devlin, now touring the United States in the interest of the United Irish League, is elected to British parliament from North Kilkenny.

Trustees of Andrew Carnegie bequest of $10,000,000 to Scottish universities report that assistance was rendered to 2,441 students during the last winter.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain announces in house of commons that terms of banishment proclamation may be modified on surrender of Boer leaders.

Remount scandal draws attention to the fact that British agents have purchased 77,191 American horses and mules for service in South Africa at an approximate cost of $3,100,000.

Lord Kitchener reported disasters in which the Boers lost 60 men in an engagement near Harrismith, and the British lost 187 near Kleksdorp. DeWet's son captured.

Colombia, through consul general at Paris, serves notice on Panama company that canal concession cannot be transferred to America without certain modifications. Move blocks temporarily at least sale to the United States.

Weak, Nervous, Diseased Men.

Thousands of *Young and Middle Aged Men* are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretions and later excesses Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following symptoms: Nervous and Despondent; Tired in Morning; No Ambition; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blur; Pimples on the Face; Dreams and Drains at Night; Restless; Haggard Looking; Blotches; Sore Throat; Hair Loose; Pains in the Body; Sunken Eyes; Aimless; Distrustful and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our *New Method Treatment* will build you up mentally, physically and sexually. **Cure Guarantee or no Pay.**

25 YEARS IN DETROIT. BANK SECURITY.

No Names Used Without Written Consent.

A NERVOUS WRECK.—HAPPY LIFE.

T. P. EMERSON has a Narrow Escape.

"I live on a farm. At school I learned an early habit, which weakened me physically, sexually and mentally. Family Doctor said I was going into "Decline" (Consumption). Finally, "The Golden Monitor," edited by Dr. Kennedy & Kergan fell into my hands. I learned the *truth*, and *cause*. Self abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the *New Method Treatment* and was cured. My friends think I was cured of Consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies Vigor, Vitality and Manhood."

Consultation Free. Books Free Write for Question Blank for Home Treatment.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

29 YEARS SELLING DIRECT.

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers, and we have been doing business in this way for 29 years.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 175 styles of vehicles and 60 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free Catalogue shows complete line. Send for it.

No. 717 Surrey. Price, $58.00. As good as sells for $75.00 to $90.00 more.

No. 228 Wagon has full length cover, steps and 2¼ inch Kelly rubber tires. Price, $70.00. As good as sells for $40.00 to $50.00 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

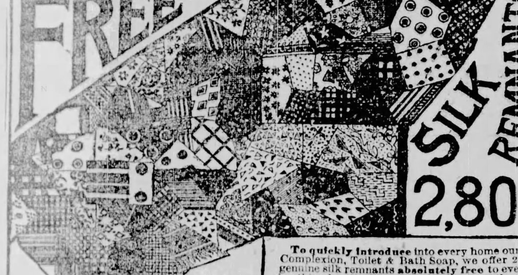
SALARY $936.00 A YEAR, $18 WEEKLY, STRAIGHT OUT SALARY.

BONAFIDE SALARY, NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY.

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of 13 years' solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission, easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from the quarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR WEEKLY EXPENSES. Those we select find it unnecessary to resign present employment. We furnish everything; no canvassing; we want managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. W 27 Chicago, Ill.

FREE SILK REMNANTS



These remnants are from the richest product of domestic and foreign looms, in all the shades.

To quickly introduce into every home our Electric Balm Complexion, Toilet & Bath Soap, we offer 2,800 extra large genuine silk remnants **absolutely free** to every one answering this advertisement & promptly accept the proposition sent with every package of Soap. Write at once to the **ELECTRIC SOAP WORKS, N. Y. City, 27 Third Ave.**

Think of it each & every one can get 2,800 extra large remnants from the richest & most expensive silks, selling high as $2.50 a yard, the richest variety of brilliant colors & exquisite patterns ever offered free, every piece large enough to be full of worked into solid blocks of 6 to 9 inches square cretonne covers, art squares, sofa pillows, tidies, curtains, scarfs, portieres, crazy quilt or slumbering robes, producing the royal & magnificent effect so much admired & sought after by art stores, fairs & others, some selling high as $5.00 for a single article. This is no catch penny scheme but a straight offer to advertise an honest business. It is a rare opportunity & will not appear again. If you wish to take advantage of it write at once for a package of Soap which cleanses & beautifies the skin, feeds the tissues giving the most sallow complexion a clear youthful appearance.

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CONDITION. With your application you must pin this numbered coupon to your name & address & send it to us at once & you will receive **free** a package of the celebrated Electric Balm Toilet & Bath Soap which beautifies the complexion, **cures** pimples, blotches, freckles & all facial eruptions exactly as described above, send same day this coupon is received, all charges prepaid. Instead of spending thousands advertising in magazines, we advertise by sending the goods direct for you to try knowing you will appreciate the present & show them. If you want 2,800 extra large remnants from these marvelously beautiful silks **free** write at once for a package of Soap.

HAY'S ORATION

At the Memorial Services in Honor of McKinley.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In the hall of the house of representatives, in the presence of the President and cabinet, both branches of congress, representatives of foreign governments, officials of the army and navy and men and women prominent in official and social circles, Secretary John Hay to-day delivered the official eulogy of President McKinley. The full text of his speech follows:

For the third time the Congress of the United States are assembled to commemorate the life and the death of a President slain by the hand of an assassin. The attention of the future historian will be attracted to the features which reappear with startling sameness in all three of these awful crimes; the uselessness, the utter lack of consequence of the act; the obscurity, the insignificance of the criminal; the blame-lessness—so far as in our sphere of existence the best of men may be held blameless—of the victim. Not one of our murdered Presidents had an enemy in the world; they were all of such preeminent purity of life that no pretext could be given for the attack of a passional crime; they were all men of democratic instincts who could never have offended the most jealous advocates of equality; they were of kindly and generous nature, to whom wrong or injustice was impossible; of moderate fortune, whose slender means nobody could envy. They were men of austere virtue, of tender heart, of eminent abilities, which they had devoted with single minds to the good of the Republic. If ever men walked before God and man without blame, it was these three rulers of our people. The only temptation to attack their lives offered was their gentle radiance—to eyes hating the light that was offense enough.

The stupid uselessness of such an infamy affronts the common sense of the world. One can conceive how the death of a dictator may change the political conditions of an empire; how the extinction of a narrowing line of kings may bring in an alien dynasty. But in a well-ordered Republic like ours, the ruler may fall, but the state feels no tremor. Our beloved and revered leader is gone—but the natural process of our laws provides us a successor, identical in purpose and ideals, nourished by the same teachings, inspired by the same principles, pledged by tender affection as well as by high loyalty to carry to completion the immense task committed to his hands, and to smite with iron severity every manifestation of that hideous crime which his mild predecessor, with his dying breath, forgave. The sayings of celestial wisdom have no date; the words that reach us, over two thousand years, out of the darkest hour of gloom the world has ever known, are true to the life to-day. "They know not what they do." The blow struck at our dear friend and ruler was as deadly as blind hate could make it; but the blow struck at anarchy was deadlier still.

What a world of insoluble problems such an event excites in the mind! Not merely in its personal, but in its public aspects, it presents a paradox not to be comprehended. Under a system of government so free and so impartial that we regard its existence only by its benefactions; under a social order so purely democratic that classes can not exist in it, affording opportunities so universal that even conditions are as changing as the winds, where the laborer to-day is the capitalist of to-morrow; under laws which are the result of ages of evolution, so uniform and so beneficent that the President has just the same rights and privileges as the tramp; we see the same hellish growth of hatred and murder which dogs equally the footsteps of benevolent monarchs and blood-stained despots. How many countries can join with us in the community of a hallowed sorrow! I will not speak of those distant regions where assassination enters into the daily life of government. But among the nations bound to us by the ties of familiar intercourse—who can forget that wise and mild autocrat who had earned the proud title of Liberator? that enlightened and magnanimous citizen whom France still mourns? that brave and chivalrous king of Italy who only lived for his people? and, saddest of all, that lovely and sorrowing empress, whose harmless life could hardly have excited the animosity of a demon. Against that devilish spirit nothing avails—neither virtue, nor patriotism, nor age nor youth, nor conscience nor pity. We can not even say that education is a sufficient safeguard against this baleful evil—for most of the wretches whose crimes have so shocked humanity in recent years are men not unlettered, who have gone from the common schools, through murder, to the scaffold.

Our minds can not discern the origin, nor conceive the extent of wickedness so perverse and so cruel; but this does not exempt us from the duty of trying to control and counteract it. We do not understand what electricity is, whence it comes or what its generative properties may be. But we know it as a mighty force for good or evil—and so with the painful toil of years, men of learning and skill have labored to store and to subjugate it, to neutralize, and even to employ its destructive energies. This problem of anarchy is dark and intricate, but it ought to be within the compass of democratic government—although no sane mind can fathom the mysteries of these untracked and orbitless natures—to guard against their aberrations, to take away from them the hope of escape, the long luxury of scandalous days in court, the suicide's grave, the pathy of hysterical degenerates, and so by degrees to make the crime not worth committing, even to these abnormal and distorted souls.

It would be presumptuous for me in this presence to suggest the details of remedial legislation for a malady so malignant. That task may safely be left to the skill and patience of our national Congress

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

He who trusts alone in his own power will fail and become the victim of his own vanity. There is always the God within to trust for help in difficulties.

Thursday.

To denounce evil is a part of rectitude; to condemn sin is a moral duty; but to condemn the sinner is not unfrequently to be more deeply at fault than is he who thus offended.

Friday.

Patience and strength are what we need; an earnest use of what we have now, and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to what we ought to be.

Saturday.

There are souls in the world which have the gift of finding joy everywhere and of leaving it behind wherever they go. These bright hearts have a great work to do for God.

Sunday.

Hunt down and slay your little faults. "He that is faithful in that which is the least, is faithful also in that which is greater."

Monday.

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for others?

Tuesday.

Our grand business undoubtedly is not to see what lies dimly in the distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

Humanity Is Suddenly Bereft

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"What care I for robe or stole?
It is the soul, it is the soul;
What for crown, or what for crest?
It is the heart within the breast;
It is the faith, it is the hope,
It is the struggle up the slope,
It is the brain and eye to see,
One God and one humanity."
—Robert Loveman.

In these lines is expressed the governing power of the life of Dr. Richard Maurice Bucke, whose sudden death by accident last week at his home in London, Ontario, will fill many hearts with sadness and regret. He was a man of rare gifts, which showed themselves in his life and work. And yet they were demonstrated so quietly, with such an absolute lack of egotism, or desire for popularity, that it is only by a certain class of readers and students that he will be deeply mourned and sorrowfully remembered.

Dr. Bucke possessed literary ability of fine quality. He was a thinker as well as a scholar, one who went to the heart of things, especially when they lay upon the spiritual side of life. This is made clearly evident in all of his writings through which there runs always that intuitive perception of the real significance of what appeals to the majority either not at all, or touches the thought but lightly.

The most important work from his pen is his latest entitled Cosmic Consciousness, of which only a limited edition was issued last year. In it he took the ground and maintained it by thoroughly digested argument and undeniable illustration from personal knowledge and from history, that there is a higher form of consciousness than the self consciousness possessed by the ordinary man, and as far above it, as that is above simple consciousness. He named this higher form "cosmic," because its prime characteristic is a consciousness of the life and order of the whole universe. He believed and gave the basis of his belief, that there were those who have lived, and some who are living now, in whose possession was and is this wonderful gift—a gift that in the process of evolution will finally be common to humanity. Then will immortality become a realtiy of the present, and not a possibility of the future. In his own words:

"Men will not worry about death or a future, about the kingdom of heaven, about what may come with and after the cessation of the life of the present body. Each soul will feel and know itself to be immortal, will feel and know that the entire universe with all its good and with all its beauty is for it and belongs to it forever. The world peopled by men possessing cosmic consciousness will be as far removed from the world of to-day as this is from the world as it was before the advent of self-consciousness."

The standing of Dr. Bucke in the scientific world was such as to preclude placing this volume among those deemed the fruit of imagination, but it has been steadily growing in the strength of its appeal to students and thinkers.

A peculiar and touching circumstance is that Cosmic Consciousness is inscribed to a son who passed from the body by as equally sudden and fatal an accident as the father's, occurring in the winter of 1899. The following beautiful paragraph seems to be premonitory of what has happened:

"Only a little while now and we shall be again together and with us those other noble and well-beloved souls gone before. I am sure I shall meet you and them; that you and I shall talk of a thousand things and of that unforgettable day and of all that followed it; and that we shall clearly see that all were parts of an infinite plan which was wholly wise and good. Do you see and approve as I write these words? It may well be. Do you read from within what I am now thinking and feeling? If you do, you know how dear to me you were while you yet lived what we call life here and how much more dear you have become since."

Besides this work with its wonderful message, Dr. Bucke was the author of several other volumes more or less known to readers. Among them is a biography of Walt Whitman, whose devoted friend and disciple he was. Long before the power and meaning of Whitman's work was perceived, except by the very few, when it was yet condemned and derided by the many and could scarcely find a publisher, Dr. Bucke saw and understood the fire of inspiration that thrilled through the lines, and measured their future value to the world. To him, perhaps more than to any other one individual is due the growing appreciation of the "strenuous poet" upon both sides of the ocean.

It is fitting that the life of this man so suddenly ended should receive more than a passing notice. His great, tender heart is stilled; his hand which always followed its dictates has lost its power, but the influence for good which he wielded is left. Quietly and unostentatiously he worked to give to restless seekers that which he believed would help them to rise into a higher, more satisfactory life, in which struggle and turmoil are either unknown or lose their importance.

The real significance of a life like Dr. Bucke's lies in the fact that it was wholly based upon what are the eternal verities, while he cared little or nothing for the things that are loved and striven for as prizes. And yet he was a practical man in any direction in which his duty lay. Pre-eminently he was one who, like Thoreau, prayed—

"Great God, I ask no higher pelf
Than that I may not disappoint myself."

He believed that if "we do but move steadily upward, the light will increase; these 'common things' will shine with heavenly meanings," and he acted upon his belief.

Dr. Richard Maurice Bucke is no more, but he has left a heritage of good influence to grow in force that may well be envied. In the highest sense possible he was a good man, full of high purpose and noble actions. And so all who love him rest in the assurance that "the golden bowl which held the prize of life is only broken that the spirit might elsewhere find a more glorious setting."

THE COZY CORNER

What Do the Children Learn at the Theatre?

"V. R." thinks that there is more harm than good done by allowing children to attend theatres, and herein gives her reasons:

Parents, have you ever thought, when you were dressing your little daughter or son to go to a Saturday matinee, what he or she would learn from what they saw there? Children are quickwitted, and even though they applaud the defeat and downfall of the villain in a play, they are often incited by his apparent bravery to wish to imitate his wicked deeds.

Let us consider some of the scenes presented for the amusement of our children at these places. It is said by some that the stage is a great educator. We will see. Here is a man and woman, in no ways related to each other, who, in the play, take the part of husband and wife. He hugs and kisses her, if the action of the play requires it, and they quarrel and deceive each other, with no regard to propriety. Does your child learn from this anything of the sacredness of married life, of purity or truth? Does he learn to reverence the name of the Deity when he hears such expressions as "My God," "For God's sake," etc., used frequently in the stage conversation? When an actor bows himself in a mockery of prayer on the stage, the children know it is only a make-believe, and it takes away from the reality all of its sacredness to see it so belittled, and the child's beautiful faith in the efficacy of prayer to his Heavenly Father is shaken by seeing it used as a part of a foolish, wicked play.

So with the profanity that is so frequently heard on the stage; children thus become familiar with hearing it, and easily slip into the habit of using such words themselves.

Theatrical managers have learned the attraction that children on the stage have for other children, and so employ them. Did you never think what might be the result of allowing your daughter or son to witness the performance of others of their own age? The stage child is beautifully dressed, and dances in and out so gracefully and apparently so happy that other children envy her and think they would like the same life, knowing nothing of the hardships to which an actor is exposed. As long as parents will encourage their children to see these child actors, so long will managers continue to give plays that require them, and we are then responsible for their sufferings.

Do you think it is of any benefit—"a liberal education," as I have heard attendance at the theatre called—to your child to witness the drinking and gambling scenes on the stage? May not your boy form his first opinion of these sins from seeing them among the brave and gay trappings of the stage?

One more thought: Do you think a Saturday afternoon spent in such a manner is a fitting preparation for Sunday, or do you think that the scales will be balanced by sending them to Sunday school the next day? Which influence will be apt to be strongest?

Stop and think of these things before it is too late, for, however you may scoff at such "puritanical ways," you know, in your inmost hearts, that some day you must give an account of your stewardship of the children who have been entrusted to your care.

Keep Your Lamps Trimmed and Burning.

"E. J. C." tells us how to do this:

Every good housekeeper takes a pride in caring for her lamps and in keeping them in the best possible condition. Lamp flues can be hardened by placing them in a panful of cold water and allowing it to heat gradually to the boiling point. Let them boil for ten minutes, cool slowly, and they will be ready for use. A little straw or hay should be placed in the bottom and between the flues to prevent the glass from breaking.

A clear light is not only pleasanter to look at, but is better for the eyes than a dull, flickering one, but to secure this the burners and flues must be kept clean. Keep the lamp full of oil, replenishing it every day, and put a small lump of camphor gum in it to prevent unpleasant smells and add to the illuminating power.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
251 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I think your Ointment the best ever made for all skin disorders."—L. Gilmore, Binghamton, New York.

Early Spring in the Garden.

Although spring is by no means with us who live in the Northern and Eastern states, there is much work in the way of preparation that may be done now which will help greatly when the weather has become sufficiently "settled" to allow of gardening.

Trellises should be repaired and old dead vines cut away; strawberry beds should be well mulched, and manure applied to the asparagus. Boxes of seeds should be started in the house, so there will be plenty of young plants ready for bedding out, and where it is possible, attention should be given to hot-house vegetables to force them on as rapidly as possible, for the greatest money comes from having the first vegetables on the market.

With the coming of spring, the young folks of the family are apt to become restless and impatient from their long winter confinement to the house for the greater part of the time. A good way to amuse them, and to make them useful as well, is to encourage them to make plans for flower and vegetable gardens; to select seeds and have them properly labeled and ready for use.

Seeds from the best apples and from the oranges and lemons used on the table can be dried and put away during the winter. Let each child be responsible for a collection of seeds, let them make little paper bags in which to keep these, each bag being properly labeled with the name of the seeds, and also of the child who is taking care of it, and you will be surprised to see how large a collection they will secure.

During the winter and spring months, circulars and seed catalogues are sent broadcast over the land by florists. These give, besides the names of the various seeds and plants, the prices, and much information regarding their care, which is very useful. By studying these catalogues, the children can decide upon what will be best to invest their dimes in and the importance of ordering for themselves will give an added pleasure to their work.

Slips from house plants and seeds of flowers as well as vegetables, can be started in window boxes, and be ready to bed out as soon as the ground is warm enough, and the weather will permit. To watch the germination of the seeds and the growth of the plants will afford pleasure and instruction to the older members of the family as well as the children.

Encourage the children to make plans for the flower garden. They will be changed dozens of times before the final decision is made, but it will help to develop a taste for order, and with some definite shape for a flower bed (for instance) a child will be better able to decide upon the combination of colors necessary for the best results, and the most satisfactory arrangement of his plants with reference to the times of their blossoming.

In planting vegetables thought must be given to the soil best adapted to their growth, but there can be an artistic arrangement of colors and a way of planting them with reference to the sequence of the ripening, so that when one crop is done for the season the debris can be removed without detriment to other plants. In this way there may be beauty as well as utility in a kitchen garden.

All of this thinking will help the children in more ways than one, and it will "pay" parents to cultivate among the younger members of their family a love for beauty and a habit of study in regard to the most common things of life.

In the northern states it is seldom safe to attempt out-of-doors gardening much before the middle or last of May, but there are a few hardy plants that will stand the cold winds of April. Among these is the ivy, which has no rival as a decoration for outside of churches or houses of brick or stone.

It is extremely hardy and may safely be set out by the last of April. It requires a moderately rich soil and one light enough to allow free growth to the roots. If a slip of the English ivy is rooted in a bottle of water, in the house and transplanted in this way, there will be very little danger of its failing to do well. It grows about four feet in a year and, with a little guiding at first, will soon attach itself so firmly to every projection of stone or mortar, that it will require a hard storm to dislodge it. These slips can be had of any reliable florist for $1.50 a dozen.

The most popular ivy in America, however, is the Japan, or, as it is sometimes called, the Boston ivy. Its leaves are small and delicate with deep indentations. For some reason birds do not nest in this as in some other vines, thus avoiding much dirt and annoyance. In the autumn the foliage is of a vivid scarlet, which renders the vine as attractive as in its summer dress of green.

With very few exceptions, the churches of New York, and other large cities are covered with this variety of ivy, and all who have seen them will remember the soft, beautiful appearance it gives to the grey stone walls and turrets.

Are you tired of waiting for the coming of spring, or have you a friend who is confined for many weary weeks in her room? You can hasten the flower time and carry a bit of loveliness into such rooms by now cutting some twigs from the cherry trees, and by placing them in a jar of water, where they will have an abundance of sunshine and warmth. They will soon blossom and give a foretaste of spring that will be most delightful.

An excellent method of cleansing burners is to dissolve a tablespoonful of pearline in a pint of water and boil the burners in this for ten minutes. Then wipe them with a flannel cloth. This should be done once a week, and if you begin with the burner is new, it will not tarnish and turn black with use. This treatment will keep the small tubes on each side of the wick clear of the gummy substance that will otherwise collect in them, thus improving the light and lessening the danger of an explosion.

Use a shade on the lamp when reading by it; the best colors for these are green and pink. Shades may be made from crepe paper, and are so inexpensive that one can afford to throw them away when they become soiled.

To Be, or Not to Be—Content.

Belle Burritt, who writes puzzles and things for the Wonder Column, has a question to ask of the Cozy Cornerites:

I have a question that I would like to have answered in the Cozy Corner. It is this: When does contentment become a cloak for a lack of ambition, and in how far is a woman justified in being so contented? To make my meaning clear, I will give an example. I recently met a very bright woman, who, through force of circumstances, is obliged to live in a part of our country where the climate is perfect, the fruit abundant and the people uncultured to the last degree. They are friendly, sociable and addicted to snuff-taking and much crude hospitality, but do not feel the need of an education—higher or otherwise—as do the people in the East, where my informent had been raised.

In complaining of a lack of congenial society to a man-native of the town, she was told that the women were "contented and happy, and that was all they needed." "They have no right to be contented with such a life," she answered him. "They should have some ambition beyond this merely animal existence." Of course, the man did not agree with her, and now I would like your opinions, Cozy Corner ladies, as to what is the duty of this bright woman of whom I speak.

As it is quite out of the question for her to leave the place, should she settle down to a contentment with the life that must be hers, or should she endeavor to stir up the inhabitants to a more active life? Will it be best, even though good might be accomplished (which I very much doubt) for her to endeavor to stir her neighbors up to more active life, when it may result only in making them discontented, or shall she leave them to their snuff and their idleness, and endeavor to emulate their example of "being happy and contented," with no ambition beyond eating, drinking and sleeping?

Good Words From California.

C. J. B., San Jacinto:—"I was delighted with the answers to the questions, 'What is Divine Thought?' and 'What is Right Thinking?' so plainly elucidated by Miss Bouton in The Blade of December 5, and the paragraph from R. Heber Newton struck the key note, that if appropriated to our lives will unfold wonderful possibilities.

"There is no compromise between good and evil. The kingdom of God is righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit. Love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance—these are the fruits of the Spirit and the results of right thinking.

"'Let this mind be in you that was in Jesus Christ.' 'Be not conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind.' 'Know ye not ye are the temple of God?' Then keep the temple pure by right thinking. 'Seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness this rightness) and everything else shall be added unto you, yes, health, prosperity, everything good, will come to you by divine thinking.

"Listen to this from the 91st psalm: 'Because he has set his love upon me therefore will I deliver him; I will set him up, because he hath known my name. He shall call upon me and I will hear him. Yea, I am with him in trouble; I will deliver him and bring him to honor.'

"Most gracious words, and these also: 'The Lord is my shepherd.' Are we to repeat them, parrot-like, and let mammon lead us? No, indeed, we must think right, think divinely: we must drive out every evil thought of hatred, anger, malice and vengeance, we must perfectly annihilate them, and then the beautiful, white-winged messengers of Divine love will enter into our hearts and keep us in perfect peace."

Asking for Information.

A correspondent asks an explanation of Christian Science belief, etc. As she probably knows, Christian Science is, briefly speaking, a system of metaphysical healing founded by Mrs. Eddy, and its basic principle is that spirit is the only substance and matter an illusion. To explain the belief would take more room than can be given here. A person can study and help themselves. Cures are sometimes instantaneous and sometimes gradual. The inquirer is advised to go to some intelligent members of the cult, and ask them questions so that they can be answered clearly. If she cannot do that, then the book Science and Health may help her to the knowledge she seeks.

"A Subscriber" writes: Can any of the readers of The Blade tell me how to prepare trive? I have searched many cook books for the information, but they only tell how to cook it after it is prepared.

Mrs. Wallace B. asks that someone would send to The Blade a bill of fare for a wedding supper for a well-to-do farmer's daughter. The wedding is to take place Sunday evening, and it is desired that the menu be such that it can mostly be prepared the day before. She does not mention the number of guests expected, but can adapt the quantity to the number present. Will some one who has had experience in such matters please respond at once, so the information may be of service to the prospective bride.

THE MERRY GO-ROUND.

The following names have been sent by "New England Girl," "Coralyn," and "Twin Sister," as suitable candidates for our "Story Tellers." Other names should be sent in at once so we may decide upon our entertainer for each month. Do not fear to send your choice as there will be no "hard feelings" among our members if they are not chosen, and no one but the Chaperone will know who sent the names. The list as it now stands is:

"Coralyn," Wis.
"Zach Stubbs," Ill.
"Isabel," Ind.
"Boadicea," Okla.
"Jimmie Long," Wis.
"Bro. Jonathan," O.
"The King's Daugher," Iowa.
"Quien Saba," W. Va.
"Old Bach," Montana.
"John, Jr.," Iowa.
"Em T. Head," Iowa.
"Bonnie Burnie," Mich.
"Lancelot," Mo.
"Illi Nois," Ill.
"El Hómo," Neb.
"New England Girl," Mass.
"Hosere Puer Poeta," Ill.
"Pater's Housekeeper."
"Oregon Bach," Ore.
"Kaela," Okla.
"Egyptian Friend," Ill.
"S. E. W. H.," Maine.
"Make Haste," Texas.
"Phrenologist."

About twenty states are here represented and they are scattered over such a wide area that nearly all parts of our country are represented and we may expect a variety of fact and fiction in the stories we may receive. The person receiving the greatest number of votes by next week will have the honor of first entertaining the M. G. R., so send your votes promptly.

Prepare yourselves for a pleasant surprise when Miss Prudence opens the door to admit two of our oldest and best members who have been so long absent that they are quite strangers to many of our number, but none the less welcome. "John, Jr., step forward and make your best bow.

There is a good old hymn which runs thus:

"And while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

I've been wondering if this circle of friends could be persuaded to permit a wretched backslider to come back home? I'll promise to be "just as good as I can"—which is, really, saying considerable, when I am in the proper kind of company. Besides, I haven't been exactly "absent" all of this time—only been keeping a tremendous silence.

What a sea of new faces surrounds me! But now and then I discover a familiar countenance. There is "Lancelot," who fancied that the brigands of the Golden States would prove as pleasant associates as the "baldknobbers" of Old Mizzury. Foolish fellow! Of course he found himself mistaken and so "returned to his ain."

Did New England Girl tell a calf story? I wish she hadn't done so. When I was a little lad—though that was very long ago—I was offered fifty cents if I succeeded in teaching a calf to drink, within a week. I lost the money and my temper, too, and to this day I cannot look a calf in the face without experiencing a feeling of great pity—for myself.

I saw in a recent issue of an agricultural journal, that "G. S. R." of Mass., has won another prize for working a puzzle. What brainy folks those Bay State people are. I wish that "Wisdom" might join the "course of Empire" and westward wend her way, for there are many of us out here who are in a very receptive mood. Thus far, however, our meagre abilities have not permitted us to solve anything more intricate than the "problem" of life.

Of late there seems to have been much marrying and giving in marriage within this circle. Here's the very best wishes for all who are wed, and those who wish they were. I am sure if that does not include all of you, it is not my fault.

With this letter was enclosed a dear little note to Miss Prudence and a picture of "the boy," who—you may take the Chaperone's word for it—grows handsomer and smarter all of the time:

"Isabel," Ind.—I am wondering why we never hear from "Susie" any more. I suppose "that man" keeps her busy sewing on buttons and mending socks for him. I'll wager that Mr. "New England Girl" dared not laugh—at the calf (?) until he was safely in the shelter of the barn.

"Florence" or "The King's Daughter," what a sight of courage you must have had to take that trip. I fear my courage would have failed when the baby was sick. I know I thought it all I could stand, to have by baby ill when I was at home with my doctor and plenty of kind friends to help me. But then I am always bravest when there is no danger.

Tell us, please, more of your experiences, and send us a picture of the baby.

"Cara Mia," why can you not give us some of your experiences among the sick? I'm sure we would be interested.

What has become of our "Dr.," who came with a pair of balances, in which the man's brain was way up, and that of the woman correspondingly way down? And that "Cow Boy" who was broken all in pieces by his pony? When he last wrote he was "propped up among immaculate pillows." Is he still sitting there?

I was glad to hear from "Phrenologist," but, O, so sorry to hear of the death of our dear "Peggy Short." No one knew better than I of her sweet disposition, for I have been personally acquainted with her ever since we joined the M. G. R., and she was ever the kind, gentle girl she appeared in her letters. Her father and sister have my sincere sympathy, but we know that their loss was her great gain.

Some one expressed wonder at "Zack Stubb's" absence; the reason—(I expect) is just this—Mrs. Stubbs makes such good custard pie that Zack eats so much that he is "too full for utterance," so really it is not his fault you see, and we should pity instead of blaming him.

Miss Prudence hopes for a denial of that accusation from Zack. Let him come, and bring Mrs. Zack with him.

"Twin Sister," Ind., sent this little note with her list of names:

May I come in and get warm? 'Tis very cold here in Indiana and for the last two weeks we have been living in a land of sparkling beauty—a land of snow and ice.

"Brother Jonathan," you plan for short stories is a good one. It will give pleasure to those who write, and to those who read.

I enjoyed "Laura Chupp's" letter in the Cozy Corner, and especially the closing words—"'Tis home where e'er the heart is." As a rule, we do not try to make our homes what they should be—the happiest place on earth, for us—not simply a place where we eat and sleep.

"Kaela," when are you coming to greet us with one of your pleasant letters?

Ah, "Isabel," I knew you would not forget your old friends.

Like "Brother Jonathan," I hope to attend the St. Louis Exposition and trust we may met there. I did not attend to write a letter to you this time, but simply to say—good morning and good bye.

"Broncho Bill" sends this letter, accompanied by a brief sketch of his life and his photograph. Should others follow his example, we would be able to have a very accurate idea of the personnel of the M. G. R.:

To all who have extended to me their sympathy in my trouble, I feel very grateful. While my sorrow seemed almost unbearable, the hope of the future is so strong as to give a silver lining to even this dark cloud. The knowledge that all earthly troubles, all aches and pains, are past for my dearest one is a source of consolation to me, and it enables me to sympathize more fully with others who have trouble of this kind to bear.

I have always had the idea that it would be very pleasant if the M. G. R.'s would send to our column their photographs and a short sketch of their lives, occupations, etc. It would give us a better idea of our friends than we can possibly have from their letters alone. To illustrate my idea I send this of myself. "Broncho Bill," born July 28th, 1863, raised on a farm in western Iowa, eduention limited, have attempted various kinds of business with more or less success, having been in the draying business for five years. Married December 1st, 1896, laid my dear wife to rest Oct. 11th, 1901. Am now engaged in doing carpenter work.

"Sunflower Kid."—Dear M. G. R. friends: I am another who has been "thinking." How many of the 2,000 of us have stopped to realize what a power we could be, if we were all to unite on some one good object and work for that with all our power. What an influence we could wield. By united effort we can make this column of ours just what we would like it to be. No doubt, as we grow older, our cares increase, and our responsibilities are multiplied, but there is no one of us who is so bound by circumstances that he cannot give a few minutes to helping a good work like the Merry-Go-Round along, and who can tell but the word given him to speak in this way, may not be the means of comforting, encouraging and helping some "poor fainting brother." Let us never fail to say that word.

I would like to ask if there is any one subject upon which we could unite in making a powerful effort to right some wrong.

"Longfellow," Ohio, has a word of cheer for "Faithful Annie:" Cheer up, Annie, and look on the bright side of things, for there is a bright side to every trouble, if we will but look for it. We all have cares and sorrows, but these will pass away and we shall be the better for having endured them patiently and cheerfully.

When our friends are taken from us, by death or otherwise, let us remember their good qualities and the pleasant times we have passed in their company, but not with repining, nor without hope of seeing them again. Some day we shall know why the trouble was sent to us, and until that time we should be patient and trust in the goodness of the Lord.

Correspondents will please take notice that the M. G. R. is not identical with the Wonder Column, and considerable delay in the receipt of letters is caused by their being addressed to the wrong department. If your letter is for the School Mistress, please write "O. W. C." in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope; if for Miss Prudence, or the Cozy Corner indicate the fact by placing—M. G. R. or Cozy Corner on the envelope. If you fail to do this, do not feel "neglected" if your communication is not immediately acknowledged.

Blade Cook Department

Mrs. D. J. P., Toledo.

The following excellent recipes were given to The Blade cook by one who is noted for her dainty luncheon parties. They are all very practical, easy to make and never fail to give satisfaction. The first is an especial favorite with gentlemen and is to be served with a salad:

Oyster Sandwiches.

Drain and chop very fine one quart of oysters; roll eight good sized crackers and add to the oysters with a lump of butter the size of a walnut, three-fourths of a cupful of cream and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix well and cook in a double boiler until thick. Just before removing from the fire stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. When cold spread between thin slices of buttered bread. This will make sixty sandwiches; if the whole quantity of paste is not used, stir in more cracker crumbs, shape into croquettes, roll in egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

Another dainty to serve with a salad is—

Cheese Balls.

Whites of three eggs beaten very stiff, one and a half cupfuls of grated cheese, salt and pepper as needed. Make into small balls the size of a walnut, dip in the beaten yolk of an egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard.

Scalloped Cheese.

Cut the crust from three large slices of bread at least two days old, grate it or chop very fine. Butter a baking dish, place on the bottom a layer of the bread crumbs, sprinkle over this a layer of grated cheese, a little salt and cayenne pepper and some bits of butter. Fill the dish with alternate layers of bread, cheese and seasoning, having a layer of bread on top. Mix four well beaten eggs with three cupfuls of milk, pour it over the bread and bake in a moderate oven. This is a very nice luncheon dish.

A very nice, small cake to serve at an afternoon tea, is called—

McKinley Buns.

One cupful sugar—powdered sugar is the best—one-half cupful butter, one and one-fourth cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of cream and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Cream the butter and sugar, beat the eggs very light, add cream, flour and baking powder. This will make a very thin batter which must be beaten vigorously for fifteen minutes and poured into hot muffin pans. These pans should be much smaller than the usual size, as the buns will raise so much that the cakes will be too large to serve nicely if the common sized pans are used.

Mrs. Vedder's Fruit Cookies.

Two cupfuls brown sugar, one cupful shortening—butter and lard mixed—three eggs, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one-half cup of cold coffee, three-fourths pound of chopped and seeded raisins, a pinch of salt and mixed spices to taste. Flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a moderate oven.

Many complaints have been received that our—and other—recipes are too large for the needs of small families, and the inexperienced cooks find difficulty in dividing them so as to obtain good results. For the benefit of housekeepers in families of two and three persons, some especially prepared recipes will be given next week. These will give quantities that will be sufficient for a small family's needs and do away with the necessity of using so many "left-overs," and the extravagant waste that often comes from using too large quantities of material. These recipes will be given by practical housekeepers and arranged expressly for The Blade readers.

THE LITTLE CHILDREN IN JAPAN.

The little children in Japan
Are fearfully polite;
They always thank their bread and milk
Before they take a bite.
And say, "You make us most content,
O honorable nourishment!"

The little children in Japan
Don't think of being rude
"O noble dear Mamma," they say,
"We trust we don't intrude."
Instead of rushing in to where
All day their mother combs her hair.

The little children in Japan
Are strangely clean and neat,
The things they do, the things they say
The things they have to eat,
Are all so strange that one might call
Their manners really natural.
—Caroline McCormack in Harper's Magazine.

With toys of paper play,
And carry paper parasols
To keep the rain away;
And when you go to see, you'll find
It's paper walls they live behind.

The little children in Japan
They haven't any store
Of beds, and chairs, and parlor things,
And so upon the floor
They sit and sip their tea and smile
And then go to sleep awhile.

The little children in Japan
Wear mittens on their feet;
They have no proper hats to go
A-walking on the street;
And wooden stilts for over-shoes
They don't object at all to use.

The little children in Japan

A Seven-Fold Gift.

"I'm sending you," wrote Aunt Mary, to her little niece, Kitty Carter, "something for your birthday, and I know you will like it."

Kittie was sure she would, too, because Aunt Mary had been a little girl herself, and knew exactly what to buy for little girls of all sizes.

A few days later the front door opened suddenly; there was a loud thump in the front hall, and everybody jumped.

"Dear me!" exclaimed grandmamma, who was spending the day with Kitty's mother, "has the baby fallen down stairs?"

"No," laughed Kitty, "that was probably the postman with my present from Aunt Mary. When he has anything too big to go in the letter-box he throws it into the hall."

"Then," said grandmamma with a smile, "let us hope that it isn't some pretty china dish." But Kitty didn't hear her, for she was busily engaged in untying the stout brown string, with fingers that trembled with excitement. But finally the last knot was untied, the paper was opened and out rolled six round balls. Something rolled out of Kitty's brown eyes at the same moment—two large tears.

"I didn't s'pose," said she, choking down a sob as she came back into the sitting-room, "that my Aunt Mary would play tricks on people on people's birthdays! Just onions—six horrid onions!"

Grandmamma gave a sharp look at the "onions," and then she laughed until tears rolled out of her eyes. When she was able to speak, she said: "You will like your onions better on close acquaintance. These are hyacinth bulbs, very large and heavy ones. I think Aunt Mary must have remembered that you were fond of flowers. If you will get six flower-pots from the barn, and a basket of soil from the radish bed, I will go out to the side-porch and show you how to plant them."

Kitty felt better, and dried her tears and ran for the pots. "Now grandmamma," said she, cheerily, when the last bulb was carefully planted, "I will put the pots on the diningroom window-sill where there is lots of sun."

"If you do," said grandmamma, "you will never have any flowers. It takes darkness and patience to coax blossoms out of these bulbs. You must put them down cellar in the coal-bin."

Kitty thought the coal-bin a queer place for flowers; but she obeyed and after a few days she forgot all about them.

One day in December, grandma said, "Kitty, it is time for your hyacinths to come up-stirs. The pots are full of strong white roots, and the tops beginning to grow."

Sure enough! The bulbs had each be-

"AND I WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO PLANT THEM."

carried it herself to the bride, who said it was the sweetest of all her gifts.

When the dark purple hyacinth began to open, the blossoms looked so like a bunch of pansies that Kitty decided to carry it to the doctor, who lived across the street, for the old gentleman was very fond of pansies, and always had a bed of them in the early spring.

"I think," said the doctor, "that you must have known that it is just forty years ago to-day that I came to this town to live. I shall call this an anniversary present."

What Kitty called "lovely luck" seemed to attend on every one of the "onions." When she learned that there was a little new baby in the house next door, she decided at once to carry him her bright red hyacinth; "because," said she, "babies always like red things. Wasn't it just in time?" Perhaps the baby was a little young to enjoy the flower, but the baby's mother was glad to have it in her room to look at while the baby was sleeping.

The deep-pink hyacinth went to Kitty's teacher, who was very ill with a bad cold, and homesick besides; and she said it made her quite happy for a whole week.

The last hyacinth to open came out on the morning of St. Valentine's day, and was the loveliest shade of pale lavender.

"I don't suppose anyone will think of sending grandma a valentine," said Kitty, who was the first one up in the house, "so I guess I'll take her my hyacinth, for it's just the color she likes the best." And Kitty hurried over and set the pot just inside of the door of the little house, pulled the door bell and ran away. The dear old lady was delighted when she found the "valentine," and she said it was the nicest one she had ever had.

When Kitty wrote to Aunt Mary, she said, "You didn't know that besides the bulbs for me, you were sending a birthday gift, an anniversary gift, a wedding present, a baby present, a sick present and a valentine, did you, Aunt Mary?"

Now I think that a selfish little girl would never have discovered that she had received a seven-fold gift!—Carroll Watson Rankin in Little Folks.

Banner Puzzler
For January.
Solutions—W. P. E.
New Work—Metta.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was a well-known statesman and orator, born in Massachusetts, in 1794. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, and held his seat in the House for 10 years. He was governor of his native state from 1835 to 1839; minister to England in 1841; Secretary of State in 1852; and an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1860. He died in 1865.

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2—HALF-WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1—A Duke of Edom.
2—A glir's name.
3—The father of Abner.
4—A fabulous region.
5—A consonant.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer sells 20 head of stock, consisting of horses and mules, for $1,700. For the mules he received $100 apiece, and for the horses $75 apiece. How many of each did he sell?

4—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in snow, but not in rain;
My second in reap, but not in gain;
My third is in run, but not in walk;
My fourth in pencil, but not in chalk;
My fifth is in new, but not in old;
My sixth is in gate, but not in fold.
My whole is a time for which we sign,
And it's certainly coming, by and by.

5—QUERY.

What was the name of the first ship that circumnavigated the earth?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Lost—Yesterday, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever."

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 20.

1—James Prescott Joule.
2—Words forming square: Vomer, ovola, monad, slate, rades.
3—The larger field contained 51 A. 2 R. 24 P. more than the other. (See chat.)
4—Words forming double acrostic: Elka, Scrug, Chuza, Hobab, On-Rea, Lucas, Primals, Eschol; finals, Arabus.
5—Coal was first discovered in the United States in 1679, at Ottawa, Ill., by Louis Hennepin.
6—Colton wrote: "The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date."

Chat.

The set of puzzles used this week was furnished by W. C. Mollett.

The solution sent by the author to the arithmetical problem answered above is this: The square of 56 equals 3,136; factors, 1,568 and 2; then (1,568 plus 2, divided by 2, equals 785, the hypothenuse, and (1,568 minus 2, divided by 2, equals 783, the other side; then, 785x56 (divided by 2) equal 21,924 sq. rds., the area of the second field. Then (785 minus 56, divided by 2, equals 420, the other side; then, 420x56 (divided by 2) equals 11,760 sq. rds., the area of the second field. Then difference reduced to higher denominations equals 51 a. 2 r. 24 p. The first contains more than the second.

A goodly number of pupils, new and old, recited to-day, namely: Mizpah, W. F. Mollett, N. E. Girl, W. F. Benson, Perry Cross, F. E. Perry, Josiah Austin, Metta and Newt.

Mizpah, you are very welcome.

W. F. Benson, your puzzles are not suitable for this limited space. Try something else.

Perry Cross, your "tinker puzzle" is capital but too long for this column. It might be "reduced to prose" if you like, and then used.

Josiah, there was a mistake in the third word in your diamond. Please correct and come again.

Newt solves Metta's P. correctly, and then irreverently adds: "I prefer a good slice of mince."

Thank you, Metta, for the pleasant little note.

Work for this department should not be sent to "Cozy Corner" or "M. G. R.".

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

One Week's Trial Package Sent Free to All Men Who Write for It.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages. It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such that all physicians know them when they stand sponsor for a remedy that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation

they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of a genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect, and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex; cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess or overwork in any business care; all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age; there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where insanity or insanity hereditary has been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions; every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets after one week free offer. Is it genuine, and no embarrassing questions asked. Write to-day to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Pozzont Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book which is also free and sent with the free treatment will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

HAY'S ORATION.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

point out that everything he had done was in faithful compliance with the law itself. In that mood of high hope, of generous expectation, he went to Buffalo, and there, on the threshold of eternity, he delivered that memorable speech, worthy for its loftiness of tone, its blameless morality, its breadth of view, to be regarded as his testament to the nation. Through all his pride of country and his joy of its success, runs the note of solemn warning, as in Kipling's noble hymn, "Lest we forget."

I wish I had time to read the whole of this wise and weighty speech; nothing I might say could give such a picture of the President's mind and character. His years of apprenticeship had been served. He stood that day past master of the art of statesmanship. He had nothing more to ask of the people. He owed them nothing but truth and faithful service. His mind and heart were purged of the temptations which beset all men engaged in the struggle to survive. In view of the revelation of his nature vouchsafed to us that day, and the fate which impended over him, we can only say in deep affection and solemn awe, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Even for that vision he was not unworthy.

He had not long to wait. The next day sped the bolt of doom, and for a week after—in an agony of dread broken by illusive glimpses of hope that our prayers might be answered—the nation waited for the end. Nothing in the glorious life that was gradually waning was more admirable and exemplary than its close. The gentle humanity of his words, when he saw his assailant in danger of summary vengeance, "Don't let them hurt him;" his chivalrous care that the news should be broken gently to his wife; the fine courtesy with which he apologized for the damage which he would bring to the great exhibition; and the heroic resignation of his final words, "It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done," were all the instinctive expressions of a nature so lofty and so pure that pride in its nobility at once softened and enhanced the sense of loss. The Republic grieved over such a son—but is proud forever of having produced him. After all, in spite of his tragic ending, his life was extraordinarily happy. He had, all his days, troops of friends, the cheer of fame and fruitful labor; and he became at last,

"On fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire."

He was fortunate even in his untimely death, for an event so tragical called the world imperatively to the immediate study of his life and character, and thus anticipated the sure praises of posterity.

Every young and growing people has to meet, at moments, the problems of its destiny. Whether the question comes, as in Egypt, from a sphinx, symbol of the hostile forces of omnipotent nature, or Sinbisher as instant death our failure to understand her meaning; or whether it comes, as in Jerusalem, from the Lord of Hosts, who commands the building of His temple, it comes always with the warning that the past, and experience vain. "Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" The fathers are dead; the prophets are silent; the questions are new, and have no answer but in time.

When the horny outside case which protects the infancy of a chrysalis nation suddenly bursts, and, in a single abrupt shock, it finds itself floating on wings which had never existed before, whose strength it has never tested, among dangers it can not foresee and is without experience to measure, every motion is a problem, and every hesitation may be an error. The past gives us no clue to the future. The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever? We are ourselves the fathers! We are ourselves the prophets! The questions that rise to us must answer without delay, without help—for the sphinx allows no one to pass.

At such moments, which have already occurred at least twice in the brief history of our own lives, we may be humbly grateful to have had leaders simple in mind, clear in vision—as far as human vision can safely extend—penetrating in knowledge of men, supple and flexible under the strains and pressures of society, instinct with the energy of new life and untried strength, cautious, calm and above all, gifted in a supreme degree with that serenity of view which is all political virtues—the genius of infinite patience.

There is not one of us but feels prouder of his native land because the august figure of Washington presided over its beginnings; no one but vows it a tenderer love because Lincoln poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country renewed and kindled when he remembers how McKinley loved, revered, and served it, showed in his life how a citizen should live, and in his last hour taught us how a gentleman could die.

King Leopold Ill.

Brussels, March 1.—The condition of King Leopold, who has been ill since his return here from the Riviera, is causing anxiety. The physicians in attendance on his majesty deny that his symptoms are serious, but the frequency of their visits has given rise to disquieting rumors.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

Prince Henry's Visit Made in a Driving Rain Storm.

Washington, Feb. 28.—A driving rain did not deter Prince Henry from going to Annapolis to-day to visit the United States Naval Academy. Prince Henry was accompanied by Adjutant Von Eisendecker, but as this was purely a naval trip the German ambassador and the civilian members of the embassy staff did not accompany the party. Prince Henry wore the undress uniform of admiral of the German navy, with a heavy naval cape thrown over his shoulders and the naval service cap. With him in the carriage rode General Corbin and Captain Cowles, naval aide to President Roosevelt. In the following carriage were General Sanger, assistant secretary of war, and Adjutant Von Eisendecker. The party was joined at the depot by a number of the naval and military officers of the prince's suite and of the German embassy.

Prince Henry and suite, with the President's delegates, left at 9:10 o'clock this morning for Annapolis. In the party were Secretary Long, Senator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs; Representative Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs; Assistant Secretary of State Pierce, Admirals Bowles, Endicott, Kenney, O'Neill and Bradford, Commander Cowles, Captains Sigsbee and Lemly, General Haywood, of the marine corps, and Chief Wilkie, of the secret service. Admiral Evans did not accompany the party owing to a lame knee. The rain was falling in torrents as the train pulled out.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Prince Henry of Prussia journeyed to Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon and placed two wreaths at the tomb of Washington. He approached the grave of the first president with bared head and that there might be nothing irreverent in the ceremony requested the holders of a dozen cameras, who stood around, to refrain from photographing him. The royal visitor and his party were taken to Mount Vernon by special train over the Washington, Arlington & Mount Vernon Electric Railway. The prince, at the conclusion of the memorial service at the capitol, drove directly to the special train. Two large observation cars were provided and from them the prince saw the long bridge and the headlands of Northern Virginia, historic to Americans since colonial days. It was 2:30 o'clock when the special departed and the run to Mount Vernon occupied 55 minutes. Prince Henry walked to the Washington home and was driven from there down over the slope of the hill to the tomb. When the iron gate of the tomb was opened he removed his cap and entered. Two large wreaths, made at Washington by his order, already had been sent to the tomb and taking them up he formally set them in place. A group of over a hundred men that stood in the approach to the grave, uncovered, and that, with their silence, added to the spirit of solemnity. Fifty feet down the sward that falls away from the tomb Prince Henry planted a linden tree. The tree had been in place prior to his arrival and taking a spade the prince filled the earth in around the roots. The prince was taken to the old Washington house by Superintendent Dodge and there met a delegation of the Mount Vernon Ladies' association. He spent a few minutes looking at the Washington relics and then departed for Washington.

AT THE EMBASSY.

Prince Henry a Second Time in Washington City.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The second chapter in the national capital's welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia began to-day. Arriving at 9 o'clock this morning he and his suite at noon attended the McKinley memorial services at the capitol and at the conclusion made a flying trip to pay tribute to the memory of the Father of His Country, at Mount Vernon. He will be the guest of President Roosevelt at a dinner at the White House to-night. The weather this forenoon was delightful.

The special train carrying Prince Henry of Prussia, his suite and the American escort made its second trip from New York to Washington on schedule time. It left Jersey City at 1:30 o'clock this morning and at 9 o'clock rolled into the Pennsylvania depot here. There was no delay in the flooded districts of New Jersey, but the train was slowed down whenever there was a possibility of danger. Admiral Evans, honorary aide to Prince Henry, was indisposed and when he left the train at Washington it was with the intention of resting until the southern and western trip commences.

The prince was met at the depot by Assistant Secretary of State Peirce and Count Quadt, of the German embassy, and escorted by cavalry and police, was driven to the embassy. A crowd of several thousand people had gathered at the depot, but there was no cheering.

At the German embassy a large crowd also had gathered. The embassy was again handsomely decorated with the imperial colors and with garlands of myrtle and pine. At 9:15 o'clock, the flooded districts of New Jersey, but the cavalry escort, consisting of Troops F and G, Second cavalry, galloped up Massachusetts avenue and swung into battalion front, facing the embassy. Prince Henry drove in an open carriage, nodding and smiling in recognition of the applause and returning each military salute. Assistant Secretary of State Hill sat beside him, with Captain Cowles, naval aide to President Roosevelt, on the other seat. The guard of honor of ten strapping United States engineers brought their guns to present, as he stepped inside. On the threshold of the embassy the prince paused and, facing the long lines of troopers with saluting sabers, and the knots of ladies who had braved their way through the lines, gave a sweeping bow as he turned and went inside.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry has been invited to visit Canada, where he would be the guest of the Dominion government. While the courtesy of the invitation is fully appreciated by German officials, yet it has been found impossible to accept the invitation, as every hour of the prince's time, up to the hour of his sailing for Germany, already has been fixed. He will, however, be on British soil when he makes the visit to Niagara Falls and crosses to the Canadian side. At that time the personal aide-de-camp of the governor-general of Canada will be present to extend the good will of the British authorities.

REFUSES MARCONI LICENSES.

London, March 4.—Speaking in the house of lords yesterday of the attitude towards wireless telegraphy, the Marquis of Londonderry, the postmaster general said that while he, personally, regarded the wireless system as the greatest invention of the age, he could not grant Marconi licenses to establish signal stations in the United Kingdom, for fear of interrupting the extensive experimental work now being carried on by the admiralty from which the government hoped to attain most important results.

LUCBAN CAPTURED.

Fost Ferocious of Filipino Rebels Is a Prisoner.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Gen. Chaffee today notified the war department that Lieut. Stribler, of the Philippine scouts, captured Gen. Lucban on the 22d inst. The prisoner is confined at Laguan.

The officials of the war department regard the capture of Lucban as the most important military event since Aguinaldo's capture. He was run down on the island of Samar.

The place of his confinement is a tiny island in a bay on the north coast of Samar.

Lucban is one of the most energetic and ferocious of the rebels. He is a half breed, a mixture of Chinese and Filipino stock, and he has been an irreconcible from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar, from which he would descend upon the coast towns, and his reign of terror was so complete that the entire population of the island paid tribute to him as the price of freedom from attack. Ordinary campaign methods failed in his case, and his capture is now believed to be the natural working out of the system of dividing the island into small squads by military garrisons, and making it impossible for the insurgents to obtain food or shelter.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Another capture is recorded in the same dispatch, namely that of William Dunston, said to be a deserter from Company C, Eighth infantry, who had in his possession a lot of arms and ammunition, and all of the tools necessary for the making of ammunition. He was captured by Second Lieutenant Pratt, First infantry, at Caghayan, on the Island of Samar. The lieutenant also destroyed the curatal and the factory, and killed eleven soldiers, besides capturing all of Dunston's correspondence.

FIGHT IN MORONG.

Manila, March 4.—Twenty-five members of the constabulary of Morong, ten miles from Manila, encountered eighty well-armed insurgents yesterday. The former fled after expending all their ammunition. Eleven of the constabulary are unaccounted for, and it is believed they were killed or captured. The same band of insurgents turned back a commissary wagon, but did not molest the escort of three men.

Governor Flores, of the province of Rizal, says the members of the band who recently captured Ampil, the president of Cainta, Morong province, were neither Ladrones nor insurgents. He thinks a private feud was at the bottom of the matter. Word has been received that Ampil is still alive but under torture and expecting death. As previously set forth in these dispatches, Ampil was an enthusiastic American sympathizer.

Forces of constabulary and military are scouring the country and bands of insurgents and Ladrones are flocking to the island of Leyte. The constabulary officials have been notified of the arrival of malcontents there from Bohol and other places. They are well armed and are serving under Capile. An extra force of constabulary will endeavor to handle the malcontents.

General Lukban has offered to assist in suppressing the insurgents if given a certificate that he conducted his share of the war according to civilized usages. His offer has not yet been considered favorably.

FINDING OUT MORE TRAITORS

Manila, March 3.—While Governor Flores, of the province of Rizal, was chasing Felizardo and his band of Ladrones over the hills of Cavite province, Felizardo, at the head of 250 men armed with rifles, entered the town of Cainta, in Morong province, and captured the presidente of Cainta, Senor Ampil, and a majority of the police of the town.

Senor Ampil has long been known as an enthusiastic American sympathizer and it is feared he may be killed by the enraged ladrones. A strong force of constabulary has been sent to effect his release.

The correspondence captured with General Lukban in the Island of Samar is of the greatest value. It implicates several Filipinos who have heretofore not been suspected of complicity with the insurgents.

Tariff Cripples Resources.

Manila, March 3.—The American, Spanish, British and German merchants of Manila, and the local press held a meeting to remonstrate against the prohibitive tariff, which they declared to be crippling the industries and resources of the archipelago.

If you are only getting 3 per cent or 4 per cent per year on your savings, write at once to The Development Co., St. Louis, Mo., for their booklet and full information of their great investment plan. Many of the customers of The Development Co. have already made 300 per cent to 400 per cent on their investments with the Company in a single year. ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RISK. You can withdraw your money at any time, the same as though deposited in a bank. This company is composed of some of the most prominent business men in St. Louis, and is entirely responsible. Their capital is one hundred thousand dollars with a surplus of sixty thousand dollars, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. No matter how small the amount, it will quickly grow larger. This Company makes a specialty of small investment accounts, and has the safest and most profitable means of earning large interest for its investors that has ever been devised. Please mention The Blade when writing.

GERMAN TROOPS

Will Remain in China an Indefinite Time.

Berlan, March 3.—In the course of the budget discussion in the reichstag today, the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, in reply to questions raised by the vote asked for—to maintain the German troops—said Germany had only economic and not territorial interests in China and Korea and would not interfere in the quarrels of others. So far as Germany knew, the only effect of the Anglo-Japanese convention was to maintain the status quo. Therefore it did not prejudice German interests and did not affect the Anglo-German Yang-Tse valley agrement. Germany only desired the open door. The telegram from Pekin, published in London, declaring that Germany sought special concessions in China was a canard. Germany secured railroad and mining concessions in Shang-Tung province in 1899 and she had no wish to acquire more than she could digest. Germany was not consulted before the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese convntion. The German government had been notified of the birth thereof, but it was not its godfather nor its father. The garrisons in China would be reduced so soon as the political situation allowed this to be done, but the premature recall of the troops would put Germany in an unfavorable position, as she had no base near China, like the other powers.

The vote was adopted.

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

New York, March 1.—Mr. Marconi, who arrived on the Philadelphia to-day, announced that during his whole trip across the Atlantic he was able to talk with his station at Poldhu, Cornwall, without any difficulty, up to 2,099 miles, virtually bridging the Atlantic.

A CANAL HITCH.

Colombia Must Be Paid to Transfer Concession.

Paris, Feb. 28.—At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the new Panama Canal company, to-day, President Bo read a message from the consul general of Colombia at Paris setting forth that the company could not transfer its concession to another nation without first, with the assent of Colombia, modifying the stipulations of Articles 21 and 22 of the agreement. After a discussion, during which it was urged that efforts should be made to keep the concession for France, the meeting adopted a resolution expressing approval of the attitude of the board of directors and deciding, in view of the message of the Colombian consul general, to postpone entering into any engagement.

Paris, March 1.—The officials of the Panama Canal Company are still without any explanation of the dispatch from the government of Colombia announcing that the company would not be allowed to transfer its concession to another nation without the assent of Colombia to a modification of the stipulations of articles 21 and 22 of the company's agreement with Colombia, and a cable message will be sent to Colombia to-day asking for an elucidation of the matter. The hope is expressed that the difficulty will be arranged, and in the meantime the company will maintain its offer to sell its property to the United States, and will continue the negotiations on the subject. It is not considered probable here that Colombia will oppose the sale of the canal property to the United States after giving its assent at the opening of the negotiations and confirmation of its approval of the negotiations having been received in a letter from Senor Silva, the Colombian minister at Washington, to Admiral Walker, January 11. In view of this letter it is considered that Colombia is offering an affront to the United States by now opposing the transfer.

The company's officials are annoyed at the anti-American nonsense expressed at yesterday's meeting of the shareholders and explain the speakers were a noisy few who regularly create trouble, but who only hold a very small number of shares.

CONVOY ATTACKED

By Boer Force and British Lost 632 Men.

London, March 3.—In a dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, Lord Kitchener sends details of the disaster to the escort of the convoy of empty wagons at Vondonop, southwest of Klersdorp, Transvaal Colony. The British casualties, in killed, wounded and men made prisoners, reach the total of 632. In addition, the Boers captured two guns. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who commanded the British force and who has returned to Kraaipan, Cape Colony, with 9 officers and 245 men, reports that when his advance guard was within ten miles of Klerksdorp, during the morning of February 25, the Boers opened a heavy rifle on the troops from the scrub. The burghers were driven off and the convoy resumed its march, when a more determined attack was made on the convoy's left flank the Boers getting within a hundred yards and stampeded the mules that were harnessed to a number of the wagons. The attacking forces were again driven off. At about 6:30 o'clock in the morning the rear guard was attacked by a strong force of Boers, and, simultaneously, another body of Boers boldly charged the center of the convoy and stampeded the mules in all directions, throwing the escort into confusion, during which the Boers charged and recharged, riding down the separated British units. The fighting lasted for two hours, during which the two British guns and a pompom almost exhausted their ammunition. A detachment of 200 mounted infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to reinforce the British, but were held in check by the Boers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson estimates that the strength of the Boers was at from 1,200 to 1,700. Commandants Delarey, Kemps, Celliers, Lemmer, Wolmarans and Potgieter were all present. Commandant Lemmer is said to have been killed.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 1028 High street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

TIME TO RUSSIA

To Retreat From Her Position in Manchuria.

London, March 3.—Great Britain recognizes as perfectly legitimate the contention of Russia that before withdrawing from Manchuria she is entitled to have arrangements made for safeguarding her Manchurian railways. All the Anglo-Japanese alliance will insist upon is—as Britain has asked from the beginning—the restoration of Manchuria to its rightful owner so soon as a normal state of affairs has been established in China.

In London diplomatic circles more readiness is now shown to accept as sincere the conciliatory assurances given by the Russian foreign office. There is, however, a strong odor of suspicion.

As Sir Michael Hicks-Beach pointed out in the house of commons Thursday night, British interests in Manchuria are exclusively commercial. So are those of Japan and the United States.

At the present moment the port of Nieu-Chwang is under Russian administration, a condition of things far from advantageous to Britain, American and Japanese traders. If the Lansdowne-Hayashi treaty and the Hay note result in the restoration of Manchuria to the Chinese government, Nieu-Chwang will again become in reality, what it is in theory, a free port.

This issue of restoration is fraught with greater immediate perils to the world's peace than the proposed monopolies against which Washington has so firmly yet politely protested.

Russia will be given reasonable time to retreat from her false position. The question is, does she desire to retreat? The St. Petersburg government originally intended not only to annex Manchuria, but also to close the door against all trade except Russia. The plan was not the czar's. He had given pledges to the contrary. But his council of state, his generals and his civil administrators in Siberia deliberately set to work to render the imperial promise nugatory.

"The Russian government, nowever, has had considerable experience with Bismarckian methods, and fully recognizes that the advice Germany gives to other powers is never disinterested. If one thing more than another would make Russia genuinely anxious to evacuate Manchuria, it is the belief that Germany would like her to remain there." This is "explaining" with a vengeance.

Pall Mall Gazette, after canvass of all reliable opinion obtainable, draws conclusion that Boer war cannot last later than September.

For Singers and Speakers

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of the stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WELCOME AT ST. LOUIS

Prince Henry's Trip Through the South a Success.

St. Louis, March 3.—Prince Henry of Prussia spent four hours in St. Louis today, during which time he was royally entertained. A short reception at the union station, the presentation of an address of welcome by Mayor Wells and a similar address by a committee of German army and navy veterans, and a short reception preceded a drive through the business section of the city to the West End, where, at the St. Louis club, the prince and his suite, with the reception committee took breakfast.

Then Mayor Wells presented Prince Henry a superb casket of sterling silver, ornamented with insignia and trimmings of gold, containing the address presented earlier by Mayor Wells. To this address the prince responded briefly. Carriages were again taken by the party, who were driven through the beautiful residence section of the West End into Forest park, and to the waiting train, which had been hauled there for their convenience. At 12 o'clock the train left for Chicago.

When the special train of Prince Henry steamed into the union station at 7:07 a. m., there was a deafening welcome from factory and locomotive whistles and cheers from thousands gathered at the station. As the train stopped in the center of the station, it was boarded by Dr. Rioloff, the German consul, and Mayor Wells. The prince was greeted by Dr. Rieloff, who introduced Mayor Wells. After the exchange of a few words between them, Mayor Wells escorted Prince Henry from the train, through double lines formed by the members of the reception committee and police officers to the grand waiting room of the station on the second floor.

Everywhere to be seen were the German and American colors intertwined in the decorations.

Rear Admiral Evans, of the party, also attracted great attention.

When the entire party had assembled in the brilliantly lighted grand hall of the station, Mayor Wells, with a few words, handed the prince an official address of welcome, engraved on a scroll of parchment.

They gave him a beautifully engraved scroll, showing the coats of arms and the national colors of America and Germany intertwined, with a German inscription expressing the hearty good will of the societies named.

Prince Henry responded heartily to the address of his former fellow-countrymen. He spoke a word to each member of the committee. While this was going on, the prince turned to Rear Admiral Evans, who stood nearby, and said:

"Most of these fellows served in the same war with me."

The prince was escorted to a dressing room and ten minutes later with Mayor Wells led the way to the handsome ballroom where breakfast was served.

A long table resembling a contracted horseshoe extended its arms down the room and at its head Prince Henry was given a seat.

Mayor Wells presided, with Prince Henry on his right and Ambassador Von Holleben on his left.

After the discussion of an elaborate menu, for which 152 covers had been laid, the President of the United States and German Emperor were toasted. Mayor Wells then presented the freedom of the city and the gold and silver casket containing the address of welcome to Prince Henry, who responded as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Representatives of the Citizens of St. Louis: It is my desire to thank you for your kind words in welcoming me to your city. I have now reached the most western point of my visit to the United States. I am sorry that I cannot go further westward and see more of your magnificent country, but as you know, my time is limited.

"Since reaching America I have been traveling day and night through this wonderful country and I assure you that I have been deeply impressed by the hospitality and the kindly feeling that I have met with day and night.

"I wish to thank all of you, and also to thank all of those with whom I have not been able to talk and shake hands. Many have come to my train in the middle of the night to welcome me and I am deeply grateful.

"You know whose representative I am. I want you all to know the object of my mission to the United States, to cement the friendly bonds existing between the two countries.

"I want you to know that Germany is ever ready to exchange greetings and to shake hands across the Atlantic whenever you are ready to do so.

"I am also the representative of a nation which is every ready to fight, a nation of arms, but not a belligerent nation.

"My sovereign is an advocate of peace and is keeping his peace with the nations.

"I am deeply impressed by the vastness of your country and the largeness of its commerce and resources. This greatness grows upon me daily as I travel through your land. I find that the United States is worth having as a friend.

"Now let us drink to the City of St. Louis and its prosperity."

At the conclusion of these ceremonies, the entire party re-entered their carriages for a drive to the train, which, in the meantime, had been transferred to Forest Park. The route followed took Prince Henry and the others through the finest residence section of the West End and over the world's fair site in Forest Park to the train.

PRINCE IN THE NEW SOUTHLAND

Indianapolis, March 3.—Prince Henry of Prussia went up Lookout mountain yesterday and, after viewing the ground where the Union and Confederate armies met in conflict and hearing afresh the story of the battles, resumed his journey to the north and west.

Leaving Chattanooga, over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, his train ran through a corner of Alabama, and then, turning to the north, hurried across Tennessee, with a short stop at Nashville; through Kentucky, with brief stays at Louisville and Bowling Green, and up into Indiana to another brief halt at Indianapolis. At Indianapolis the course was changed to the westward again, and on the tracks of the Vandalia line his train last night was on the reach for St. Louis.

His reception in the South was hospitable and demonstrative. The negroes manifested great curiosity as to the prince, and they interested and amused him. He had an opportunity to hear them sing at Nashville, and was greatly pleased at the experience. It was the glee club of Fisk university that sang, and at the close he asked the young woman who led them to come into the car. He shook her hand and congratulated her.

There was a great crowd at Chattanooga and the people presented the prince a handsome souvenir of his visit. Nashville also made a demonstration of friendliness, as did Louisville and Indianapolis.

At every station along the route the people gathered to salute him with cheers. There was much enthusiasm over Admiral Evans. Brief though it was, Prince Henry was delighted with his Southern tour, and as he was leaving Nashville he said:

"The people have been very kind to me. Everywhere they have received me in the kindliest manner and I very deeply appreciate it. I wish they might all know how thankful I am."

HENRY IN CHICAGO.

Great Throng Witnesses the Ceremonies.

Chicagoo, March 4.—The Chicago which Prince Henry of Prussia saw last night by the glare of many lights was represented to him to-day by the clearer light of the sun. During the day he listened to an address from the Central Bund, of St. Paul, placed a wreath on the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park and enjoyed a luncheon and reception at the Germania club.

The presentation of the address by Gov. Van Sant, of Minnesota, was the first detail of the day's official program. The prince received the governor and a committee accompanying him in his private parlor after he had eaten breakfast.

By 11 o'clock all those who were to accompany the prince during the day assembled at the Auditorium. The party entered the carriages waiting to convey it to Lincoln Park and the Germania club. In the carriage with the prince were Mayor Harrison, Rear Admiral Evans and former Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln.

In nearly every door and window along the streets where the prince passed curious faces were to be seen. Handkerchiefs were waved at him from the windows, and the crowds along the streets shouted a greeting. The prince was kept busy touching his cap in response. Rear Admiral Evans, enthusiastically addressed as "Bob," was also the recipient for considerable attention.

The dense crowds, numbering thousands, was crushed about the sombre statue of the great emancipator when the prince and his entourage came upon the scene. Cries of "Hoch der Kaiser" and "Hurrah for Heinrich" were numerous, making a thunderous volume of welcoming sound. The representative of the German Emperor, grave, but of pleasant mein withal, bowed repeatedly from his carriage. Tightly-stretched ropes surrounded the statue, to keep back the crowd, while a circle of policemen in a strenuous manner discouraged the attempts of the venturesome who would have encroached on the ground reserved for his highness.

The prince was all gravity as he entered the plot of clearly swept ground surrounding the monument and laid at the feet of the image of the martyred President the laurel token of respect. The whole ceremony lasted but a few moments. The prince and his official party quickly re-entered their carriages and started at a brisk trot for the Germania club. A burst of music from a brass band heralded the prince's coming and in a few minutes the "Prince Henry" of last night was "Unser Heinrich" among an enthusiastic congregation of German-Americans. Every precaution had been taken for the safety of the royal guest.

The prince, arm-in-arm with Dr. Wever, the German consul in Chicago, was met at the threshold of the club house by Gustave E. Fischer, president of the club, who also took his arm.

The guests were standing when the prince and entourage entered. A string band, hidden behind palms and ferns, played "Der Wacht Am Rhein," as the tall, quiet, bearded prince in the uniform of an admiral of the Germany navy, walked into the room and was escorted to the seat of honor at the head of the hall.

THE AMERICAN MULE IS BEST

London, March 4.—A parliamentary paper was issued last night containing dispatches and reports regarding the remount department in South Africa. It refers to the American mules as being the best received from any source, magnificent workers, and kept in condition under the most adverse circumstances. The American horses, the report says, varied greatly, but the majority were excellent.

FAMOUS BLIND MAN IS DEAD

New York, March 3.—Charles Broadway Rouss died here to-day.

Some years ago Mr. Rouss became blind. He offered $1,000,000 to any one who could restore his sight, but the reward was never successfully claimed.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The Crisis Comes to Women at the Turning Point in Life.

A woman's life is very much like a river. It begins in the little rivulet of girlhood, but grows broader and deeper in womanhood, with many a rock, threatening wreck. At last as middle life is approached a look ahead shows the river broadened out into a calm and placid lake, but before the lake is reached there are rapids to be run, which threaten peril and misfortune. That calm and placid lake is the well-earned rest of wife and mother after years of care. The rapids that lead from the river to the lake mark the period known as change of life. There are few women who pass this period without sickness more or less serious. Sometimes this change of life becomes a sad change; the change of decay. The body weakens, the mind fails, and in the very prime of life the woman finds herself a

wreck. No woman can escape this period of change. Just how far-reaching its effects will be, depends upon the womanly health. The only way in which women can approach this time in safety is by making

PROPER PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHANGE.

This proper preparation means the building up of the womanly health and the general physical health, for the health of the delicate womanly organism is intimately related to the general health of the body, and while womanly diseases remain uncured the general health must suffer. When an athletic woman enters into a struggle for some championship at golf or tennis, she prepares for the strain and brings her body up to the highest point of resistance to fatigue. If she did not make extra preparation for the extra strain she must endure she would surely be beaten. When a woman nears the period of change of life, she is nearing a period of unusual strain, and if she wishes to win through this period in comfort she must make extra preparation for the extra strain she is to undergo.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription which makes weak women strong and sick women well at all other critical periods will not fail woman at this last great crisis of her life. If used as a preparative for this change it will practically remove all its pains and dangers, and render this critical time free from the physical disorders and mental affliction so commonly associated with it. But if the period has been entered upon without preparation, "Favorite Prescription" will promptly cure the painful symptoms and restore the balance of perfect health.

"It is now two years since I first began to use your medicines," writes Mrs. Charles E. Thompson, Georgetown, Eldorado Co., Calif. "When I first tried the 'Favorite Prescription' I thought I would never live through the 'Change.' I suffered from all the troubles one could have and live. I had stomach trouble; lived on dry bread and hot water for three months, not being able to keep any food on my stomach; had constipation and awful headache; was bloated at times in the bowels, had pain in the chest and hacking cough, but, thanks to Dr. Pierce, I am not troubled any more. I also used the 'Pellets' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and find all of them just as Dr. Pierce recommends them to be.

"Since last October I have traveled over hard rocky roads in farm wagons and felt no return of any of my old troubles, and I know that before using Dr. Pierce's medicines I could not have stood half of it, as the least jar would have caused aching from head to foot.

"I most highly recommend all of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and I hope all ladies suffering from female complaint will try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I know that if used right, relief and happiness will follow."

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS

have followed the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription by women undergoing this change. In some cases where insanity has been pronounced the use of "Favorite Prescription" has restored soundness of mind with strength of body. There is no condition of body resulting from this period which "Favorite Prescription" is not perfectly adapted to meet. In nervous affections its influence is promptly felt. It is a nerve nourishing medicine, and quiets the crying nerves as crying children are quieted—by feeding them. It encourages a healthy appetite, and gives quiet and refreshing sleep. It is the best tonic and nervine for weak, rundown women.

"I can testify," writes Miss Lena Pardernik, of 1520 Ricker Street, St. Louis, Mo., "that my mother must give her sincere thanks to the doctors of the World's Dispensary Medical Association for their advice in her trouble—change of life; also must say that the 'Favorite Prescription,' with the 'Pellets,' was of great benefit to her. I recommend them to all sufferers in similar cases."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best friend of women at every critical period of life. It enables the maiden to pass through the first change of life without the lassitude, weakness and misery often experienced. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It is the best preparative for maternity, giving the mother abundant vigor and vitality, and making the baby's advent practically painless. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or any other narcotic. It cannot disagree with the most feeble constitution.

A FACT FOR WOMEN TO PONDER.

Any weak and sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It sometimes happens that there are peculiar difficulties to be overcome in the treatment of individual cases, and under such circumstances Dr. Pierce's *free* advice is often of inestimable value.

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss, therefore accept no substitute.

EVERY WOMAN NEEDS

a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a complete guide to healthful living. This great work, containing more than a thousand large pages and over 700 illustrations is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE LITTLE QUEEN.

Wilhelmina Must Go for Her Health to the Riviera

BOTH CENSURED.

Tillman and McLaurin Both Brought Under the Ban.

Washington, Feb. 28.—As soon as the Journal was approved in the Senate this morning, Mr. Burrows presented the resolution of censure upon Senators Tillman and McLaurin.

Following is the full text of the resolution recommended by the committee:

"That it is the judgment of the Senate that the senators from South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Senate on the 22d day of February, deserve the censure of the Senate, and they are hereby so censured for the breach of the privileges and dignity of this body, and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force and effect."

The report of the committee read in the senate says that the offense of Tillman was much greater than that of McLaurin.

Mr. Bailey presented a report of the Democrats agreeing to the resolution, but dissenting from the majority that there was a difference in the gravity of the offense. They also disagree with the views of the majority that a senator might be suspended.

The report of the three dissenting Republicans submitted by Mr. McComas, asserted that the offenses of the South Carolina senators were unequal, and the punishment should not be the same. The minority report favored suspension of McLaurin for five days and of Tillman for twenty days.

Mr. Pritchard did not concur with McComas and Beveridge, as to infliction of punishment of McLaurin, and asserted that he had already been sufficiently punished.

The roll was called on the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee on privileges and elections. Senators Beveridge, Clark (Wyoming), Deboe, Dietrich, Foster (Washington), Kittridge, Millard, Pritchard, Proctor and Scott voted "no" on the resolution. It was carried.

McLaurin (Mississippi) asked to be excused from voting on account of kinship with McLaurin, of South Carolina.

The latter declined to vote. Tillman also declined to vote, saying that "among gentlemen an apology for offense committed in the heat of blood was sufficient."

Mr. Kean (New Jersey) having voted in the affirmative, said that in view of the remark of Mr. Tillman, he would change his vote. When the result of the vote was announced, Mr. Burrows demanded that Mr. Tillman's words be taken down. When the words were read, Mr. Tillman said that he did not intend that his words be offensive, and if they were would withdraw them."

"Without objection," said President pro tem. Frye, "they will be withdrawn."

"I object," said Mr. Dietrich (Republican, Neb.), but in the confusion he evidently was not heard.

Mr. Hoar presented an additional rule looking to the prevention of such occurences in the future, which was referred. The conference report on the consuls bill was then taken up.

The senate agreed to the conference report on the consuls bill.

THAT SITKA COLLECTOR.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Some time ago the secretary of the treasury received unofficial information to the effect that J. W. Cuey, collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy at Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing, to obtain supplies at that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of facts to the department and was informed that it such orders had been given they must be rescinded. Yesterday the department received a telegram from Cuey, saying:

"My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal seal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations destroying American property and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually while our own citizens are denied these privileges the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better. Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need cause you no uneasiness, as the packing season is not yet opened. Your new collector will arrive in time to enforce your orders. My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects powers within our marine jurisdiction which are denied to our own people."

TAKING THEM OVER.

Washington, Feb. 26.—It has been practically decided that the formal ceremonies incident to the taking over of the Danish West Indies by the United States shall be performed by the army and it is probable that a detachment of troops from Porto Rico will be sent to the islands soon after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty to raise the flag and formally take possession of the new territory. While not definitely determined, it is stated here that the Islands will be placed with Porto Rico under the control of Governor Hunt.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Washington, March 3.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of February, 1902, the total receipts were $41,159,739, and the expenditures $39,099,290, leaving a surplus for the month of $2,060,449.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $20,213,929, increase as compared with February, 1901, $1,500,00.

Internal revenue, $18,458,399, decrease $3,500,000.

Miscellaneous, $2,490,009, decrease $2,500,000.

The expenditures on account of war department were $8,578,516, decrease of $2,400,000.

On account of navy, $5,709,079, increase $1,350,000.

The total expenditures show an increase of $65,000.

CHURCH PERIODICALS.

Washington, March 1.—The postmaster-general yesterday sent to the Senate an explanation of the postal department's attitude towards periodicals published by churches for the especial information of their members. He says that when such publications consist wholly or mainly of matter relating to those institutions and not of matter of a general public character, they cannot be admitted to the mails as second-class matter.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

GOVERNOR TAFT

Thinks Forces in Philippines Can Be Reduced.

Washington, March 3.—Governor Taft was examined by members of the insular committee of the house to-day on various phases of the Philippine question.

In answer to Representative Hitt's inquiry whether there was jealousy between the United States military and civil authorities, Governor Taft said human nature was the same in the Philippines as in the United States, and with a dual form of government—military and civil—it was inevitable that some friction should be created at times. Governor Taft stated, however, that each side was sincerely striving to work out the problems presented. The governor estimated that the United States military force could be reduced to 15,000 men in one year from this time, and he thought 25,000 men would suffice now.

Governor Taft again expressed himself favorable to a 75 per cent reduction in duties, and said that while the proposed 25 per cent reduction might do something it hardly would afford the reliefe desired. He said it was a mistake to believe there would be any dumping of large amounts of Philippine tobacco and other goods on the American markets, as the products were to small to affect this market, although ultimately the tariff concessions would develop a great trade between the United States and the Philippines.

Washington, March 4.—The extent of slavery in the Philippines was discussed by Gov. Taft before the house insular committee to-day in response to questions by members. He said slavery was confined to the southern Moro islands. The investigation made by Gov. Taft and his associates had been brought that the slaves included men, women and children who were slaves for debt, according to the statements made by the Datos. The slaves sould buy their liberty but until this was done the condition ran from generation to generation. The slaves were members of the family and the relation was comparatively mild, if it was possible to consider any form of slavery as mild. Gov. Taft said Dato Mandi had already abolished slavery by decree. How effective this was could not be stated.

Washington, March 3.—The testimony given by General Hughes before the senate committee on the Philippines to-day, dealt entirely with the military conduct of affairs in the Island of Samar, where the massacre of Balongigi occurred last fall. He said the natives of that island had been invited to locate near the stations of the United States troops and that when he left the island last September about 20,000 out of a total population of 250,000 had thus located. They had been advised it was necessary for them to pursue this course to secure protection. In cases where the natives of a village were found harboring insurrectos the village was generally burned. General Hughes said that as a rule the policy in a given section is toward severer treatment as the insurrection continues in point of time. He said, however, that the policy to be pursued was generally determined by the officer in command.

COLOMBIA IS STIRRING LIVELY

Washington, March 4.—Advices from the seats of war in South America are meagre. Nothing has been heard of the reported insurgent naval operations on the coast of Venezuela. But reports from Columbia show that the government is thoroughly awakened to the formidable character of the revolutionary outbreak near the capitol and that a large body of troops has been hastily ordered from the north to assist in the defense of the capitol. This withdrawal may have a considerable influence on the campaign on the Isthmus of Panama.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

Washington, March 3.—Under the order made last week, the house to-day went into committee of the whole, and entered upon the consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and substitute the contract for salary system for rural carriers.

It was arranged that general debate should be equally divided between the friends and opponents of the measure, and that Mr. Loud (California) should control the time in favor of, and Mr. Swanson (Virginia) against the bill. The former, in opening the debate declared that in his opinion, the question involved was of more importance than any which would come before the present congress. Upon the solution would depend whether the rural free delivery service would cost ultimately sixty or twenty million dollars per annum. The rural free delivery service up to this time, he said, had been political, and it had given many members of congress their first taste of the sweets of public patronage. He traced the history and rapid growth of the service and its cost, declaring that it was the most extravagant in the public service. At the inception, the carriers received $300 per annum. They now receive $600. If the salary system was continued, they would eventually receive $800 or $900. At the present time $850,000 was being spent for the supervisory force.

The bill was carefully drawn, Mr. Loud said, to provide against the possibility of a recurrence of the star route scandals. Only one contract could be given to one man, who must live in the district where the route was located, and who must perform the service himself.

CENSUS BUREAU.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The conferees of the two houses of Congress on the bill creating a permanent census bureau reached an agreement yesterday. The bill as agreed upon embodies most of the amendments made in the senate but some of them are retained in modified form. The Senate provision concerning the civil service is retained. All the employes of the office at the time of the signing of the bill, except unskilled laborers, are to come under the provisions of the civil service law. The provision requiring future appointments to be made under the civil service law was modified by the conference so as to make the requirement applicable only to permanent appointments. The director's salary is fixed at $6,000 per annum, instead of $5,000 as suggested by the house and $7,500 as named by the senate. The senate provision for one assistant director is stricken out and a provision inserted requiring the chief clerk to act as director in the absence of that official. The chief clerk's salary is fixed at $2,500. Four chief statisticians and four chiefs of division are provided for. The senate amendment providing that the collection of statistics concerning such special classes as the feeble-minded and the blind shall occur decennially, is retained. The provision relating to the collection of cotton statistics for the year was amended by the conference so as to require that weekly bulletins on this statement shall be published.

TAKING TIME.

War Revenue Repeal Bill In Hands of Senate Committee.

Washington, March 4.—The house bill for the repeal of the war revenue bill and providing for the removal of the duty on tea, received its first consideration at the hands of the senate committee on finance to-day, and when the committee adjourned, the members expressed the opinion that the measure would be favorably reported after one or two more sittings. No opposition was expressed to the measure as a whole, but the time of the meeting was given over to a discussion of the features of the bill and the probable effect of its enactment into law upon the finances of the country.

Senator Aldrich, as chairman of the committee, presented a carefully compiled statement showing the expenditures and receipts of the country for the past fifteen years. According to this statement, the receipts for the fiscal year 1901 exceeded the expenditures to the extent of $108,000,000. The average internal revenue receipts, under the war revenue act, are $68,000,000, and those collected on the importations of tea $9,000,000, leaving still a probable surplus of more than $30,000,000 per year after the abolition of the proposed taxes.

PRESIDENT WILL SIGN

As Soon as Interests of Those on Waiting Lists Can Be Safeguarded.

Washington, March 4.—From White House sources it is learned that the President will sign the census bill as soon as he has safeguarded the interests of those on the waiting lists of the classified service.

This is expected to be done as follows: Cabinet ministers are to be instructed to agree in transfers before civil service commissioners are consulted. Civil service commissioners may provide special examinations for those who ask for transfers and give approval only when they are satisfied as to competency.

The President may go further and instruct the directors of the census to pass to the classified list only those who are really in the permanent list and that this list shall not be made up until it has received the approval of the civil service commissioners.

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

Washington, March 4.—Secretary Shaw has received a number of applications from New York bankers asking for permission to deposit gold in the New York sub-treasury and withdraw equal amounts from the sub-treasury at San Francisco. Although these applications aggregate in amount $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, the treasury officials feel no uneasiness in consequence as it is understood that the actual amount of gold needed in San Francisco will hardly exceed a total of $20,000, and that the applications in excess of this amount were made with a view of ascertaining what the treasury would do in case the aggregate should reach the larger sum. Secretary Shaw will grantthe requests for transfers so far as actual business needs require.

WILL GO TO CHARLESTON.

Washington, March 3.—The President to-day informed a committee from Charleston, S. C., who called upon him, that he would visit the exposition in that city.

ANOTHER TILLMAN.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman, who is in this city, says that in deference to requests by wire from the subscribers to the fund for the sword alluded to, he telegraphed as follows:

"To President Roosevelt:

"A short while ago I had the honor to address your excellency a letter requesting that on the occasion of your visit to Charleston you present a sword to Major Micah Jenkins, of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, of whose gallant services you spoke so highly, your words being engraved on the scabbard. You accepted the invitation for which we thank you. I am now required by contributors to the sword fund to ask that you withdraw said acceptance.

"JAMES H. TILLMAN."

In explaining the sending of the telegram Lieut. Gov. Tillman said:

"It is with much regret that I am directed, or rather required, to have sent the telegram I did, especially owing to the fact that I am closely related to one who but a few days ago was subjected to an affront which was seemingly, or at least the people who contributed to the purchase of the sword think, unwarranted."

MAJ. JENKINS DECLINES.

Warrenton, Va., March 1.—Major Micah J. Jenkins has declined to accept the sword which it was proposed to present to him at Charleston, S. C., when the President visited that place. Major Jenkins, who is a member of the faculty of the Bethel Military Academy here, has sent the following telegram to Lieut. Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina:

"Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman, Columbia, S. C.:

"You are represented in the press as having telegraphed President Roosevelt, at the request of subscribers to the sword recently offered me through you requesting him to withdraw acceptance to present same. If this is so I must decline, under these circumstances, to accept the sword. Thanking you for personal kindness in the matter, I am,

"Yours truly,

"M. J. JENKINS."

(Signed.)

PRESS BANQUET.

New York, Feb. 27.—For the first time in United States history, if, indeed, not in the history of the world, a member of the royal house of Europe was made the guest of honor at a banquet given by representatives of the American press, and attended by newspaper men of eminence from nearly every state in the union. The banquet was held at the Waldorf-Astoria and forms a distinctive feature of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to American shores.

The prince was the special guest of Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and the 1,000 leaders of American journalism who gathered at his table made the event the most noteworthy gathering of their profession ever assembled in the United States. There was a felicitous exchange of greetings between Prince Henry and the men who spoke for the journalistic craft, and the royal visitor expressed the admiration borne by himself and his brother, the emperor, for the energy and power of the American press.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS ILL.

New Orleans, La., March 4.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the widow of the president of the confederacy, who is a guest in this city, is ill in her apartments at the St. Charles hotel.

Revolt of laborers in Italy carefully planned by socialist organizations revealed by premature strike at Turin; checked by prompt action of government

Consumption Can be Cured

Marvelous Discovery by the Famous Dr. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given up to Die and Sent Back From California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through This Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Sent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure

DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, The Discoverer of Tuberculozyne, the Only Cure for Consumption.

for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered by Doctor Derk P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of his wonderful cure, beliving that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatments all over the world bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful, fatal disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Luton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already revolutionized the treatment of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people —former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death—are sent free to all who write to the Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 278 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman waits every consumption on the face of the earth to have this marvelous and only genuine cure for consumption. Write to-day. It is a sure cure, and the free trial package sent you will do you more good than all the medicines, cod liver oils, stimulants or changes of climate, and it will convince you that at last there has been discovered the true cure for consumption. Don't delay—there is not an hour to lose when you have consumption, throat or lung trouble. Send to-day for Free package.

SNOW SLIDES.

Great Loss of Life at the Liberty Bell Mine.

Telluride, March 1.—Fourteen dead, as many injured, and a score or more missing are the results, so far as known, of a series of snow slides which occurred in the immediate vicinity of the Liberty Bell mine on Smuggler Mountain, three and a half miles north of Telluride. The roads between here and the Liberty Bell are almost impassable and details of the accidents are hard to obtain.

It seems that no less than four distinct slides occurred, each one claiming two or more victims. Several bodies have been recovered but quite a number of the known dead are still buried under the tons of snow, rocks and timbers by which they were carried down.

Telluride, Colo., March 1.—The number of lives lost in the snow slides that swept down the sides of Smuggler mountain yesterday, is now estimated from 20 to 25. Fourteen men are known to have been killed, an unknown number are buried under the snow and 12 badly injured persons are in the hospital, while several other men, who were hurt are at their homes. It is believed that few, if any more bodies can be recovered until the snow melts. The most lucid account of the first snowslide was given by L. M. Umstead, who is employed in packing ore from a crusher to the tram station. He was in the stable saddling his animals, when he heard a terrific crushing and rattling. The stable grew suddenly dark, and on opening the door, he found the outside totally dark and the air filled with flying snow. Thinking it was a terrific gust of wind, he slammed the stable door shut, and waited a few seconds. He peered through a crack and as it grew light again, he opened the door and saw the tram cable swinging about and buckets rolling down the hill. As the snow in the air settled he stepped out, and could see no signs of the boarding house and bunk house. Then looking down the hill, he saw boards and timbers sticking out of the snow and scattered about.

The accident broke the telephone circuit, and several hours elapsed before a messenger reached town with tidings of the disaster. All the doctors available, and many citizens hurried up the mountain to lend assistance in digging out the dead and injured. Seven bodies had been recovered and five injured men brought to town when a second slide came down in the path of the first, killing two more men and injuring a number of others.

This was followed by two more snowslides, in which five lives were sacrificed. As the storm still continued, and the work of rescue could only be carried on under the most extreme danger to the living, and as it was believed that no more of those buried under the snow could be alive, it was considered best to abandon the search for bodies until it can be prosecuted with greater satisfaction. Doctors who went up to attend the first victims were caught in the second, and sustained severe injuries about he lower limbs. They were carried down a distance of more than 50 feet, but managed to extricate themselves.

The damage to the mine property is estimated at $5,000. The tramway terminals are gone, with crushers, etc., and the entire tram and most of the towers are down. It will be at least four months before work can be resumed.

CUBA'S RAILWAYS.

Santiago de Cuba, a March 1.—Sir William Van Horne, former president of the Canadian Pacific railway and the promoter of a project for the consolidation of all the raailways in Cuba, accompanied by Mr. Dodge, has left here for New York, via Havana, after having inspected the work done by the Cuba Railroad Company. Sir William expressed himself as greatly pleased with the results obtained during the last six months, and said that an immense amount of railroad construction had been accomplished. He expects to return trains between Havana and Santiago de Cuba within a year. The company's work has recently been slightly delayed by reason of litigation with land owners who tried to obstruct the building of the road. The majority of the land owners, however, are helping the company as much as possible.

It Cost New Yorkers $109,000 to Entertain Henry Four Days

New York, March 4.—The Herald says: In the first four days of entertaining Prince Henry more than $100,000 has been spent. The heaviest expenses have been borne by individuals and corporations, and those who are able to stand it. The items are approximately as follows:

Metropolitan opera house, decorations and performance	$ 30,000
Luncheon at Sherry's to meet "Captains of Industry"	20,000
Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to meet the press	15,000
Mayor Low's dinner, at the Metropolitan club	5,000
Reception by German societies at the Arion club	1,000
Torchlight procession	1,000
City hall decorations	1,000
Decorations of various buildings in the city	5,000
Decoration of the German-Lloyd pier at Thirty-fourth street	5,000
Mounted escort, four days	2,500
Special police protection	2,000
Carriages, four days	1,000
Cost to state, city and individuals	$9,000
Shooters island, construction of platform, decorations, cost of transportation for 2,700 guests	5,000
Naval expenditures	10,000
Special train, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	5,000
Cost to United States, corporations and individuals	$ 20,000
Total for four days	$109,000

IN MILWAUKEE.

Prince Henry Reaches the Limit of His Western Tour.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 4.—Prince Henry of Prussia is due to arrive in Milwaukee at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to remain 6 hours. Considerable of a program has been arranged.

He will be escorted in a carriage through the principal business and residence streets of the city, review 1,000 German war veterans who passed through two wars in the fatherland, attend a public reception at the exposition building, witness a fire run and be the guest of honor at a banquet at the Hotel Pfister, tendered by the citizens of Milwaukee.

The city has a holiday appearance. German flags float from buildings generally, and on the city hall, the United States and German flags float side by side. The decorations at the exposition building, where the public reception is to be held, are lavish. The greatest display of decorations is in the line of electric arches which span the street every hundred feet and have been erected from the court of honor on Grand avenue and Eleventh street clear through to the lake on Wisconsin street. At the banquet tonight toasts will be drunk to the President of the United States, to the Emperor of Germany and Prince Henry of Prussia.

Chicago, March 4.—When the luncheon at the Germania club was finished President Fischer escorted the prince to the elaborately decorated ball room where the prince received those who had taken luncheon with him. President Fischer stood at his right, while members of his staff and committee of the club was ranged behind him. It was during this reception that one of the most pleasing incidents of the day took place. President Fischer, on behalf of the ladies of the club, presented the prince a magnificent vase to be given to his wife, the Princess Irene. The prince thanked the women in behalf of the princess, declaring that no incident of his visit had pleased him more, and that he was sure the princess, his wife, would cherish it always among her treasures. The vase of gold and cut glass was two feet high

HENRY SAW IRON CROSS.

Columbus, O., March 3.—Years ago on the battlefield of Gravelotte, in the presence of the old kaiser and Crown Prince Frederick, a sharpshooter of Von Blumenthal's corps had pinned to his powder-stained tunic the iron cross given only for exceptional bravery on the field.

Yesterday that sharpshooter, F. W. Reiber, now an humble citizen of the United States, and a resident of Sugar Grove, O., clasped hands with Prince Henry of Prussia, grandson of his beloved emperor.

To the prince and Reiber that was all that happened in Columbus Saturday.

The governor and lieutenant governor of Ohio, mayor of Columbus and that untitled American official, a prominent citizen, climbed into the royal car and welcomed Prince Henry. He had had a continuous round of welcomes for several days.

Most of this was over and the scion of the house of Hohenzollern stood wearily on the car platform, victim of all the hurrah of a political campaigning tour, with the politics left out.

Looking over the crowd the quick eye of the royal sailor caught the outline of the dull metal cross with the faded Prussian colors above it, pinned on the front of Reiber's coat. The old man, oblivious to the crowd that hustled him, was gazing his fill at the familiar German uniform and the grandson of his old commander.

His old eyes lighted up with the fire of his youth when the prince, leaning far over the rail of his car, beckoned him forward and extended his hand, his face beaming with pleasure and welcome, his fatigue all forgotten.

And they had a regular visit there and then, those two, veteran and prince. Reiber could hardly answer the eager questions spoken in his home tongue, so fast they rained. And for several minutes the prince fairly clung to the hand of the old soldier who had fought under his father and grandfather on that famous field where the dower of French cavalry broke and fled under the merciless fire of Reiber and his fellow sharpshooters backed by the Prussian guns. Then Gen. Von Plessen and Ambassador Von Holleben were called out of the car to meet Reiber.

And when the train pulled out the prince, leaning far over the car rail, waved a farewell to the people of Columbus—and Reiber. The veteran stood dazed, with his head still uncovered and his white hair flying in the wind, gazing with dim eyes after the disappearing train until recalled to earth by the eager questions of the crowd: "What did he say to you, Reiber?"

And Reiber in his excitement hardly knew.

REBELLION IN ARABIA.

Bombay, March 3.—Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul, a descendant of the old Wahabi Ameers, with an army of 2,000 men, has captured the city of E'Riad, in Central Arabia.

Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul entered the city by strategem, at night, with fifty followers. These men rode to the palace and killed the governor of E'Riad and thirty of his retainers. The garrison of the city then surrendered, whereupon the army of Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul entered.

It is believed that the Wahabi dynasty is endeavoring to regain its supremacy and overthrow Ibu Rashid, the ameer of Nejd and conquer the latter city. Many Arabs are flocking to the banner of Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul.

COL. PARKER DEAD.

Chicago, March 3.—Col. Francis Parker, the director of the school of education at the University of Chicago, noted as an advance leader in pedagogy, died last evening in Pass Christian, Miss. A general breaking down, due to overwork and stomach troubles, caused his death.

Col. Porker had been in ill-health since January 1, and there had been indications of impending nervous prostration. Three weeks ago, at the suggestion of Dr. Bayard Holmes, Col. Parker was sent south for a change of climate. From time to time favorable messages were received, but Friday a telegram announced that he had suffered a relapse

AGAIN TAKE OATH.

Dolliver and Allison Present Credentials to the Senate.

Washington, March 4.—When the senate convened to-day the credentials of Mr. Allison and Mr. Dolliver, both of Iowa, were presented to the senate.

The latter's credentials were for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1901. In response to an inquiry the president protempore (Mr. Frye) announced that it would be necessary for Mr. Dolliver again to take oath of office.

Mr. Allison's present time will not expire until March, 1903. He entered the senate on March 4, 1873, and has been a member of the body continuously since that time.

Mr. Allison escorted his colleague to the desk of the president protempore, where the oath was administered by Mr. Frye.

At the conclusion of routine business the following bills were passed:

To authorize the erection of buildings by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian associations, on military reservations of the United States; appropriating $50,00 for the relief of the Mille Lac Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Durham, N. C.; appropriating $32,000 for the completion of the National Cemetery, near Pensacola, Fla.; authorizing the appointment and retirement of David McMurtrie Gregg as a captain in the United States army; to pay Elizabeth Muhlman, widow of Samuel A. Muhlman, $5,000 on account of the death of her husband, account collapsing of Ford's theater, Washington; appropriating $15,000 to pay Lincoln W. Tibbetts for having saved the cargo of powder of the brig Tornado, in 1861; authorizing the St. Clair Terminal Railroad company to continue and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela river; authorizing G. B. Brackett, pomologist of agriculture, to accept a decoration tendered him by the French republic; appropriating $18,000 for a light and fog signal station at Crisps Point, Lake Superior, Mich.

GERMANY GRATIFIED

By Hearty Welcome of Our People to the Prince.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—"One of the most beautiful pages in our international relations is the record of these festivities," says the Cologne Gazette referring to Prince Henry's visit to the United States.

"President Roosevelt, the members of both houses of congress, the mayor of New York and representatives of the government, army and navy of the United States have shown the brother of our emperor not only official honors, but have everywhere manifested such open-hearted cordiality, that the impression in Germany is most agreeable and permanent. Prince Henry's journey west and south will undoubtedly take the same pleasant course.

"What deserves most to be emphasized, however, is the unanimous participation in the American festivities which the highest representatives have given in excellent taste. The inhabitants of the imperial city of New York and of Washington, the capital, have shown in their demonstrations in honor of the German prince and German people that they feel themselves to be taking part with the President and his national staff in the hospitality which, in every respect, is worthy a great people.

"We hope that the wish of President Roosevelt to be a guest some time, on a German battleship, will be fulfilled in the most pleasant way. If this visit could be made in German waters, the German people could take part in honoring that sympathetic personality representing the great American nation. The President's official duties prevent this, but, even though years pass before President Roosevelt, as a private citizen, can visit our country, the remembrance of the splendid February days will continue to live within us and the German people will prepare a hearty welcome.

"May his countrymen, the American citizens living among us, carry home the impression that the German people are equally hospitable, and appreciative of international courtesies and honors."

CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Montgomery, Ala., March 3.—Capt. Carl Corbin, in an interview, yesterday, stated that a cavalry regiment from Cuba will be ordered to Chickamauga Park in May or June to remain through the summer. General Corbin says that a large body of solders will be sent here this fall for instruction inaugurating the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park.

Ex-Secretary Gage.

New York, Feb. 28.—Lyman J. Gage has left for Palm Beach and other points in Florida after a week's stay in this city. He will spend three or four weeks in the South. Before going he sent a letter to the directors of the United States Trust Company accepting their formal tender of the presidency of that institution.

Wages Increased.

Lima, O., Feb. 27.—The Standard Oil company has voluntarily increased the wages of 500 employes in Ohio and Indiana ten per cent. Office employes are included. The advance is effective from January 1. Those whose salaries were increased last year do not share in the present advance.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN DYING.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 26.—"Lucky" Baldwin is dying, if reports received here from his Santa Anita ranch are not exaggerated. Baldwin is suffering from pneumonia. He is 74 years old, and his health has been broken ever since his return from Alaska.

E. J. Baldwin is said to have made and lost more millions than any other American. He earned the nickname of "Lucky" when, while selling groceries in San Francisco, in 1853, he received a lot of stock in gold mines in payment of bad debts which several years later proved to be worth $1,000,000.

Although Baldwin is said to have made $5,000,000 on one occasion in twenty minutes, he was comparatively reduced in circumstances when he went to the Klondike four years ago. His success there was not startling.

England shows disposition to be jealous of attentions paid Prince Henry in United States.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 1.—Although the shortest month of the year was further curtailed by two holidays and handicapped by the most severe storms of the winter, industrial and trade results were most satisfactory. The closing week brought a general resumption of activity in lines that suffered from the weather and preparation for an exceptionally heavy spring business was reported of many points; southern cities alone being backward. Insufficient motive power and bad weather combined to restrict the movement of coke from Connellsville, and pig iron productions suffers at a time when a maximum output would not be excessive. This difficulty extends all along the line. Pressure for structural material is already severe, and will probably be still more so as the regular building season draws nearer. Further hardening of quotations is reported, and inquiries for delivery in 1903 are not exceptional. Foreign steel has been engaged, and domestic concerns are still bidding in the German market.

Footwear buyers are leaving New England without doing much more than a fair sample business outside specialties.

Makers of cotton goods are very cautious about undertaking future deliveries, owing to the uncertainty as to the labor and raw material. Export orders are still available, but at prices slightly below the views of holders. As a rule woolen goods are well maintained and in brisk demand but new lines of heavyweights are not sought.

Cereals opened the week with a decided reaction. As usual, speculative liquidation carried the decline too far, and there followed the customary recovery. Wheat came into sight rather more freely than a year ago and the Atlantic shipment of flour made a better comparison than in recent preceding weeks, but total exports of wheat from the United States, flour included, were but 3,185,052 bushels against 4,324,249 bushels a year ago.

Corn showed the customary loss in both movements; receipts amounting to only $2,312,604 bushels, against 53,849,783 last year, while Atlantic coast shipments were 184,682, bushels, compared with 3,421,682 in the same week of 1901.

Cotton ruled fairly steady at the recent advance which attracted more liberal marketing at the south, but supplies in first hands are reported very low. Wool has been taken less freely by mills, but dealers show no lack of confidence in the future of that staple.

Failures for the week numbered 215 in the United States against 179 last year; 13 in Canada against 31 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 4.—Close.—Wheat has had a dull and featureless day. Prices have worked within a small range and changes are small. May closed ¼ higher at 84 and July unchanged at 80 b. July option led in the trade. Seasonable conditions in general, with the exception of little moisture in the northwest gave the market a little easier opening. Cables were unchanged to lower and indifferent. The weather was favorable to growing crops and the cash demand was poor. The crop damage reports are said to be greatly exaggerated. Early trade was dull and featureless. Short covering gave the market support on the slight break at the opening and prices firmed up.

Corn—Trade in corn has been fairly active and on the whole shows strength. The close was firm and ¾ to ⅞ higher. News was against the market at the opening. Cables were lower and prospects for receipts better. Firmness in wheat helped the market and short covering boosted prices. Cash demand better.

Oats have been dull and featureless. Values have worked higher in sympathy with corn.

Clover seed—Firm and unchanged. Receipts large, 780 bags. Shipments, 880 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 60; May, 62⅝; July, 62 a.

Oats—Cash, 44½; May, 41¼; July, 38¾.

Clover seed—March, $5.62½; April, $5.57½.

Following are the quotations at the close from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Mch. 3 Close.
Cash	83⅞			84	83⅞
May	83⅞	84¼	83⅞	84	83⅞
July	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	80

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	75⅞	76⅞	75⅝	76⅜	76⅛
July	76½	76¾	75⅞	76⅜	76⅛
Sept.	76	76⅝	75⅞	76⅜	76⅛
Corn—					
May	61⅝	62	60⅝	61⅝	61¼
July	60⅝	61⅛	60⅝	61@61⅛	60⅝
Sept.	58½	59⅛	58½	59⅛	58⅝
Oats—					
May	44⅜	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	44⅛
July	35¾	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜
Sept.	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	30⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	81⅛	82⅛	81⅛	82	81⅞
July	81⅛	82	81⅛	81⅞	81⅝
Corn—					
May	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	66⅞	66⅝
July	65⅝	66⅛	65⅛	66	65⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	78	83¼	83	83¼	83⅛
July	78	79¼	78¼	79¼	79¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				73¾	73¾
July				74½	74½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				74¾	74¾
July				75¾	75¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$15.22	$15.37	$15.20	$15.20	$15.20
July	15.50	15.62	15.45	15.50	15.50
Lard—					
May	9.37	9.40	9.25	9.25@.27	9.25
July	9.47	9.52	9.47	9.47@.50	9.45
Sept.	9.60	9.62	9.60	9.60	9.55
Ribs—					
May	8.35	8.37	8.35	8.35	8.37
July	8.50	8.50	8.47	8.47	8.47
Sept.	8.60	8.62	8.60